

ADVISE SZECHUEN MISSIONARIES FROM INTERIOR RETIRE

Authorities Suspect Kweichow of Secret Agreement with Yunnan

CANTON DISTURBED Whole City Under Guard, As Trouble Is Expected At Any Time

Reuter's Peking Service to The China Press

Shanghai, January 7.—The provincial authorities in Szechuen have advised the withdrawal of missionaries from the stations in the interior of the province. The authorities are keeping a close watch on Kweichow, because it is suspected that that province has a secret agreement with Yunnan.

Canton, January 6.—The Bank of China declined to confirm yesterday's rumor that it had been ordered to destroy its unissued notes. Trouble is expected at any time, as the troops are believed to have been suborned by the rebels, who offer \$1 a month, against their present monthly pay of \$3, which is three months in arrears. The whole city is under military vigilance. The popular tea-houses are suspending business, as a protest against the tea-house tax. Other businesses are proceeding as usual.

Haiphong, January 3. (Delayed by censor).—On Sunday, December 12, the Military and Civil Governors informed the Yunnanese that H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai had decided to accept the throne. They asked the population to be quiet and not to listen to the revolutionists who would take this opportunity to disturb public order. They added that all the 99 Yunnanese deputies had agreed to Yuan Shih-k'ai's acceptance of the Imperial throne of China.

The revolutionary party asked Tang Chi-yao, the Changchun of Yunnan, to refuse Yuan's proposals and not to recognize the Chinese Empire.

To Buy Arms From Japan

Tang Chi-yao has sent \$200,000 to Japan, to purchase arms and ammunition.

The Yunnanese appear, principally, to wish for peace, but, since some time revolutionaries have been arriving every day from Hongkong, Singapore, Macao, Luzon and the Pacific islands. General Tsai Ao, the late Military Governor of Yunnan, who left Peking in October or November last, arrived unexpectedly at Yunnanfu, where all his family are staying.

A few days before the return of Tsai Ao, Li Lih-chun, the late Tutuh of Kiangsi, who fought against Yuan in 1912 and afterwards fled to Japan, arrived in Yunnanfu, his birth-place. The parents of Li Lih-chun are from Kiangsi, but he has numerous relations in Yunnan.

Since the beginning of December, every day, five or six opponents of Yuan Shih-k'ai have been arriving in Yunnanfu from Szechuen, Hankow, Hunan, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Foochow, Canton and Kwangsi. At the same time, Yuan Shih-k'ai has been sending emissaries to watch the revolutionaries and to stop them by any means.

On December 22nd, the Military Governor, Tang Chi-yao, and the Civil Governor, Jen Ko-chong, wired to Yuan Shih-k'ai to abdicate the Imperial throne and the Presidency of the republic. They asked for an answer within twenty-four hours.

They recalled the oaths taken by Yuan Shih-k'ai, when he became President: "I shall follow the laws of the Chinese republic and the rules accepted by the people of China. I shall protect always the Chinese republic." They said that Yuan Shih-k'ai must be faithful to the republic.

It was the wish of the people of Yunnan and Yuan Shih-k'ai was respectfully informed of the truth and requested to restore security to the people, who were hostile to the monarchy. An answer was expected on December 25.

At 10 o'clock in the morning on the 26th, the independence of Yunnan was proclaimed by General Tsai Ao. A message fully explaining the

(Continued on Page 2)

Diaz Heads New Revolt Against Gen. Carranza



FELIX DIAZ

Laredo, Tex., Dec. 4.—Reports of travelers from Mexico name General Felix Diaz, nephew of the late Porfirio Diaz, as the head of a new revolution against Carranza.

Diaz is said to have the active backing of the old Cientifico and Catholic parties and it is believed in Mexico that a great counter revolution to Carranza has been started. The Huerta faction in Mexico is said to be strong in support of the new movement.

KALEE HOTEL CHANGES TO AMERICAN CONCERN

Re-incorporated Owing to Inconveniences Brought On By the War

The British company which operated the Kalee Hotel has been dissolved and the concern re-incorporated as an American organization, under the laws of Maine. The title is The Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd.

Mrs. Marie Clark, the principal stockholder in the former concern, has acquired practically complete ownership of the new company. Since it is an American corporation, Mr. S. Fessenden is president. Mr. E. H. Dunning and Mr. W. A. Reed are the other members of the board of directors.

One of the officials said yesterday that, because of inconveniences brought on by the war, it had been decided that the corporation could be run with less trouble under the regulations of a neutral country. The name of the hotel will not be changed. There may be minor changes in the management.

CAPTURE TURKISH SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 6.—On the 3rd, in the Black Sea, a Russian torpedo-boat captured eleven Turkish sailing-vessels, with the crews.

King George has awarded eleven orders and thirteen medals to seamen of the Russian Black Sea fleet for meritorious service.

Hongkong Prisoners Leave on 15th Inst.

Australian Government Agrees To Accept Germans Bonar Law Tells Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 6.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that it had been decided, with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Government, to deport to Australia the prisoners of war, women and children interned at Hongkong. They were expected to leave the Colony on the 15th inst.

RUSSIANS EXTEND THEIR CZERNOWITZ SUCCESSES; SECURE MORE POSITIONS

Add Over 1,000 Prisoners;
Steadily Advance, Repulsing
All Counter-Attacks

NOW CLEARING KUHOTZKA

Von Gallwitz and von Werde
Return From Serbia To
Defend Bukhovina

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 6.—Desperate fighting continues north-east of Czernowitz. The Russians are steadily advancing and all counter-attacks made by the enemy have been repulsed, with very heavy losses. One Russian regiment captured 1,001 men and four machine-guns.

Continued success accompanies the Russian offensive in the region of Czernowitz, resulting in the capture of further enemy positions and over a thousand prisoners.

To the previous three districts in which Russian successes have been achieved, namely Chortorisk, the Strypa front and Czernowitz, must now be added a fourth region, Kuhotzka, 27 miles north of Chortorisk and 11 miles west of the River Strypa, where the enemy have been pushed back from their strongly-fortified positions.

Russian military authorities attach importance to the extension northwards of the Russian advance, which protects the Russian position along the central course of the Strypa and is also capable of endangering the security of the enemy's lines north and south of this center.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the operations are developing successfully for the Russians. The enemy have strong defenses in Bukhovina, to which part of the front the armies of General von Gallwitz and General von Werde have been sent from Serbia. Nevertheless, the Russians are making progress.

Lively Fight Near Riga

Peking, January 3.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated January 2, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—On the Riga front, in the region of the Baldonak road, lively fighting occurred, in which a German armored motor-car participated.

In the southern part of the Jakobstadt region and at the farm of Podunai, fierce fighting is in progress. In the region of the Ponevej railway, the Germans threw into our trenches hand-grenades and rockets with asphyxiating gases.

We captured 1 officer and 70 men. Northward of the borough of Chortorisk, the enemy twice attacked our works, but were hurled back to their trenches, suffering heavy losses.

On the front of the River Strypa, the enemy, under pressure of our troops, retired to new fortified positions. An especially stubborn fight occurred in the region north-eastward of Czernowitz, where we captured several commanding heights. We took fifteen officers and 855 men prisoners, also capturing three machine-guns and one bomb-thrower.

The Caucasian front.—Our cavalry unexpectedly attacked a detachment of Kurds, numbering several hundred men, who were occupying the town of Kop. The Kurds were sabred and dispersed.

In Persia there is nothing to report, except the occupation by our troops of the village of Zere, in the direction of Hamadan.

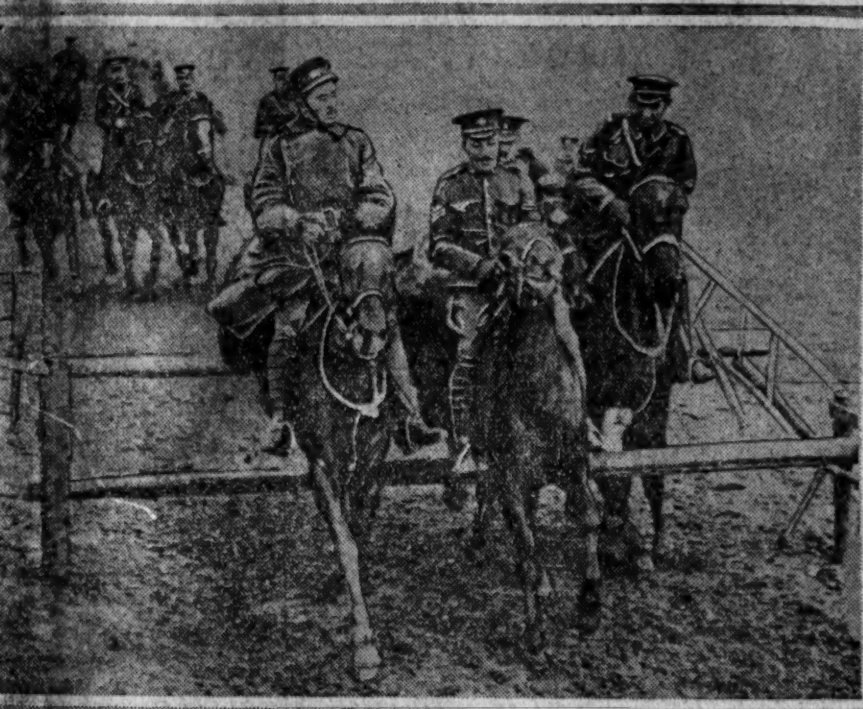
Bowles' Election Cry Is Freedom For Navy

Opposing Sir Geo. Reid He Calls For Full Exercise of British Sea Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 6.—An interesting bye-election is pending at St. George's, Hanover Square, owing to Sir A. Henderson's elevation to the peerage. Sir George Reid, late High Commissioner for Australia, the official Unionist candidate, is being opposed by Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, ex-M.P., who is standing for the full exercise of British sea-power and no interference with the action of the fleet.

Canadian Cavalry Officers Taking the Jumps in England



Before being sent to the front, Canadian regiments are put into training at big camps established through the British Isles. This picture shows cavalry officers training. A specially prepared track, with many jumps and hollows, accustoms the men to riding over rough ground such as is found at the actual fighting front.

GREECE'S WAR MINISTER WANTS DEMOBILISATION

Serious Matinies Have Occurred; Gen. Dousmanis Objects And May Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 6.—The position of the Government is delicate, as Germany holds Greece responsible for the arrest of the Consul at Salonica. Envoys diplomatists consider it possible that the Greek authorities at Salonica will be temporarily removed, in the event of an enemy invasion of Macedonia.

Reuter's representative learns from official sources that Italy has formally informed Greece that the troops landed in Albania will not, under any circumstances, cross the frontier of Northern Epirus.

The French Government has informed Greece that it holds at the latter's disposal 10,000,000 Francs as an advance from the loan now being negotiated.

King Peter of Serbia has telegraphed to King Constantine, expressing his high satisfaction at enjoying the hospitality "of a friendly and allied nation."

London, Jan. 6.—A telegram from Milan says that it is reported in Athens that serious dissensions have occurred between the Greek Minister of War, General Yanakitsas and the Chief of the General Staff, General Dousmanis, who threatens to resign. The Minister of War wishes to demobilise fifteen per cent of the troops, in view of the serious mutinies which have occurred at Kavalla.

General Dousmanis opposes this and has annulled the order issued by the Minister of War granting furlough to the oldest class of conscripts.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he did not think the allies' diplomatic situation with Greece other than satisfactory.

Java Tea Importers Invited Into Trust

Asked to Co-operate with Concern Guaranteeing Goods Not Going to Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 6.—Importers of Java tea have been asked to create a tea commission, with headquarters at Amsterdam, to co-operate with the Netherlands Overseas Trust, to draw up a list of bona-fide buyers to whom tea is to be sold exclusively. The Overseas Trust must be authorized to inspect tea warehouses, shops and books.

TRANSPORT ASHORE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The British steamer Australian Transport (4,773 tons; Houlder Bros. and Co., West Hartlepool), from New York for Vladivostok, is ashore near Formosa.

M.M. Liner Karnak Escapes Submarine After Lengthy Chase

Hunted in Mediterranean While Bringing in Survivors Of Sunken Abella

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Marseilles, January 6.—The Messageries Maritimes liner Karnak (9,135 tons), returning with the survivors of the sunken steamer Abella (3,650 tons; built 1914; Flower Motor Ship Co., Ltd., London) was chased for several hours by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The Karnak zigzagged and escaped.

London, January 6.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, in an interview at Malta, confirms the previous narrative of the sinking of the Persia. He says that three boats were smashed while they were being lowered and many people were thrown into the water. The Persia sank stern first and there were many severe explosions when the water reached her fires.

Lord Montagu was swept off the decks and sucked down in the vortex. When he came to the surface, he found himself surrounded by people struggling for their lives. He saw three boats floating bottom upwards.

Each person struggled to catch hold of some of the floating wreckage and, after being in the water for several hours, during which time many of them died, they were finally rescued by the Holt liner Ningchow. The Lascars on board the Persia acted very well.

Malta, January 6.—The survivors of the Persia relate their terrible experiences. After the torpedoing of the vessel, she shivered from stem to stern and took on a heavy list. Many boats were unable to get away.

The boat from which Lord Montagu was taken contained two other passengers and eight of the crew, of whom seven were Lascars. It was absolutely lacking of everything, even water.

The boat, having no oars, tossed helplessly for 31 hours and its occupants were utterly exhausted when they were picked up.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is still in bed, but he is making favorable progress.

Italian Guns Save Verona from Aeros

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 5.—An official communiqué states: Two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to fly over Verona, but were beaten off by our anti-aircraft guns and forced to retire north. There were artillery duels at Monte Croce, in Carnia, to our advantage. The enemy attacked at Monte San Michele, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

CONSCRIPTION IS TURNED DOWN BY BRITISH LABORITES

In National Congress 934,000 Vote For New Bill, 1,715,000 Against

MINISTERS RESIGN

Henderson, Brace, Roberts
Quit and Will Support Measure

ASQUITH EXPLAINS

All Between 18 and 41 To
Register; Will Allow Conscientious Objection

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The railwaymen's amendment to the resolution urging the Labor conference to use every means in its power to oppose the Military Service Bill and recommending Labor Members in the House of Parliament to oppose it was carried by 1,715,000 votes to 934,000.

The Congress adopted, as a substantive motion, an amendment opposing the Compulsory Military Service Bill by a majority of 1,215,000 votes.

The Labor members of the Ministry, Mr. A. Henderson, President of the Board of Education, Mr. W. Brace, Under Secretary of the Home Office and Mr. George Roberts, a Junior Lord of the Treasury, have resigned. It is understood that they will vote for compulsion tonight, despite the decision of the Labor congress.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The House of Commons was crowded yesterday, on the occasion of the debate on compulsory service. Many members, who had obtained leave, were present in khaki. Lord Derby was observed sitting in the Peers Gallery.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith, introducing the Military Service Bill, said that the measure was a result of deliberations on the report of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, the figures of which were wonderful and encouraging and ought to convince both their allies and enemies that the people of Great Britain had their hearts in the war.

Speaking for himself alone, he was of opinion that no case has been made out for general compulsion. The Bill could be supported by those who, on grounds of principle or expediency, were opposed to conscription.

No Sign of Protest

His pledge was given because there was overwhelming evidence that married men who were willing to serve were holding back in large numbers. If his assurance had not been given, the whole recruiting campaign was in danger of breaking down. Mr. Asquith emphasized the fact that, after his pledge had been given, he received no sign of protest or remonstrance.

He considered that the number of single men who had not recruited was a substantial, even considerable, amount. The Premier said that Sir John Simon thought that the figures might be reduced to an inestimable quantity, but he did not agree with him.

The Bill would be confined to the area to which the Derby scheme had applied. It provided that unmarried men and widowers without children, from 18 to 41 years of age, who had no ground for exemption, should be deemed to have done their duty to the State as if they had attested. The Act would come into force 14 days after it had received the Royal Assent and the appointed date was to be 21 days after the assent.

Enlistment was to be for the period of the war from the appointed date. Territorials enlisted for home service came under the Bill. Exemptions were to include men working in the national interest, men with dependants and also con-

S.S. TSEANGTAH MAKES OVER 11 KNOTS ON TRIAL

New Vessel of China Import
And Export Co. To Enter
Yangtze Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The trial trip of the new steamer Tseangtah, built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works for the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., was run over the measured mile at seven mile reach yesterday afternoon. A large party representing the owners, builders, shipping circles and the press was aboard on the maiden run. The steamer was especially constructed for the Yangtze River trade. Her trials were highly successful, an average speed of 11.2 knots being made. The steamer is easily handled and there is very little vibration from the powerful triple-expansion engines which drive her twin screws.

After the run came the usual felicitations and refreshments. Mr. R. B. Mauchan spoke for the dock company and Mr. C. L. Seitz, general manager, for the lumber company. The directors of the arsenal, Mr. Kent, of Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, Mr. Wong Kok-san, Shanghai manager of the Hanyang Iron Works, and other prominent shipping men were present.

The new steamer is especially designed for the economical handling of lumber and bulk cargo. She has winches and equipment that can swing 15 tons at a time. Her gross tonnage is 767.47; net 294.15. Her length is 215 feet over all, beam 35.2, depth of hold 13.9. She is designed to carry 750 tons drawing 9 feet of water and 1,100 tons on 11 feet. She has a long, clear deck with extra large hatches. The boat fills a want that has long been felt on the Yangtze. Her first trip will be made next week.

Leading Aushalians Have Joined Colors

Include Explorer Mawson, McDonald, N. S. W. Legislator And Hon. M. S. Smith

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 6.—Dr. Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, Mr. McDonald of New South Wales, the legislator and the Hon. M. Staniforth Smith, Administrator of New Guinea, have enlisted.

The Weather

Variable breezes and rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 60.1 and the minimum 49.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 42.8 and 38.2.

scientific objects to combatant service. (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith pointed out that a similar exemption was made by Pitt in favor of Quakers. The proposal was also modelled on legislation in South Africa and New Zealand. Such exemption would only apply to combatant duties.

Ireland Not Included

The grounds for exemption had been carefully devised to meet all possible hardships and a service tribunal would hear applications for exemption, with appeal to a final tribunal in London. The Bill would not be applied to Ireland.

He would have been glad, personally, to have done without the Bill, but he considered it necessary and was sanguine enough to anticipate that it would meet with general approval. The group system was reopened to allow these men to attest. Mr. Asquith's tone was most conciliatory. He concluded with the hope that compulsion would become a dead-letter. "Let the men come in now of their own free-will." The military authorities would re-open the groups for that purpose.

Sir John Simon followed Mr. Asquith. He said that he thought the Bill should be resisted. No-one could say how many youths could be spared and how many were shirking.

Sir John Simon expressed his regret at his severance from Mr. Asquith, but he regarded voluntary service as a vital principle of national life, adding that there were some Ministers still on the Treasury Bench whose opinions on the subject were not distinguishable from his own.

He contended that, among the single men there were large classes, such as sailors in the mercantile marine, who ought not to be reckoned. Consequently, no-one could be so bold as to declare that more than a negligible number were left.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying to criticisms concerning the pledge given by Mr. Asquith to married men, said that, without it, the Derby scheme would have been an absolute failure. The Government had deliberately concluded that the Bill was necessary to win the war and a responsibility as great as that of the Government rested on every member attempting to thwart its efforts.

Labour Awaits Conference

Mr. J. Hodge, Labor M. P. for Gorton, said that the attitude of Labor would largely depend on the Labor conference. They were grateful to the Premier for giving them another day for the debate.

He asked the Government for an assurance that the Military Service Bill would not be a preliminary to a permanent measure and also if Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, were behind the Bill.

Colonel Seely was cheered when he urged that all should support the Government and give a message to their brave allies that they were determined, with them, to suffer all in order to win a righteous victory.

Mr. John Redmond greatly regretted that the Irish party could not support the Bill, because Ireland regarded this as her war and would make every sacrifice to win it, but the Bill was not necessary. He believed that Britain had more men than they could train and equip and concluded by stating that he would support Sir John Simon in any action he might take.

The great Labor congress met at Central Hall, Westminster, today, to consider the official attitude of Labor towards the Compulsory Military Service Bill. Every section of Labor was represented, except the miners, who are holding a separate conference.

A resolution was submitted, expressing the opposition of working men to conscription, rejoicing at the magnificent success of the voluntary principle and also at the results of Lord Derby's campaign, which have not been sufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament passing the momentous proposal for compulsion. Nevertheless, members might vote as they individually thought fit.

Mr. J. Hodge said that the resolution represented the views of the moderate men. It left freedom of opinion to the Labor members of the House of Commons.

Foresee General Election
He emphasized that, if the Military Service Bill was rejected, it would mean a general election, which would be the worst possible thing for the Labor party, as the issue then would be compulsion pure and simple.

Several delegates, including the representative of the Railwaymen's Union, Mr. J. H. Thomas, while denouncing conscription, declared that a general election resulting from the Compulsory Military Service Bill not passing the House of Commons would be a crime against the men in the trenches.

The recruiting offices will re-open on Monday to enable men to attest

Cardinal Gibbons Is Against Defense Plan



CARDINAL GIBBONS.
Baltimore, December 7.—Cardinal Gibbons, who has heretofore never allied himself publicly with either side of any national question, has come out strongly with the opponents of preparedness, and has endorsed the program and sentiments of the anti-defense campaign.

The Cardinal attended an anti-defense meeting at the Academy here on Sunday night. He announced that he was not in favor of preparedness and would give his full support to the anti-defense protest.

under the Derby group system. This morning's papers admit that Mr. Asquith has made out the necessity for employing compulsion in the case of single men who have not attained.

The Times says: "The Military Service Bill fulfills Mr. Asquith's pledge and nothing more."

The Daily Mail remarks that the Premier's speech has satisfied unprejudiced critics. The Daily Chronicle says: "If compulsion had to be introduced, it could hardly be introduced more unobjectionably."

These represent the spirit of the comments made in the other papers, with the exception of the Daily News, which thinks that a general election in a few weeks is probable.

BARALONG INQUIRY BY U. S. IS DECLINED

Would Be Against Policy of Non-Intervention in Belligerents' Controversies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, Jan. 6.—The United States Government, adhering to its policy of non-intervention in controversies between the belligerents, will not permit American naval officers to investigate the Baralong case under Sir Edward Grey's suggestion.

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Jan. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 15
Per R.M. s.s. Elm of Japan Jan. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyō M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
For Europe, via Suez:
Per M.M. s.s. Athos..... Jan. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 8
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Jan. 10

Mails to Arrive:

The French mail of December 12 is due at Hongkong on January 10, and here on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.
The English mail of November 27 was due at Hongkong on January 7 and here on January 11. Expected to leave Hongkong on January 8, per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.
The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).
The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

'One Fatal Error Was Inertia; It Prevailed,' Says Sir Ian Hamilton

Writes of Gen. Stopford's Mistake in Allowing Rest at Critical Moment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch concerning the operations at the Dardanelles covers thirty-eight pages. It minutely describes the operations prior to and including the famous combined action during the first fortnight in August, concluding with a striking passage showing that the supply of munitions and drafts was declining and sickness was taking a heavy toll. Nevertheless, all ranks were cheerful and confident that, so long as they stuck to their guns, their country would stick to them and see them victoriously through the last and greatest of the Crusades.

When Lord Kitchener, on October 11, cabled for an estimate of the losses involved in an evacuation of the Peninsula of Gallipoli, Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was unthinkable. On October 16, he received a cable recalling him to London, as the Government desired the fresh and unbiased opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of an early evacuation.

The main feature of the final despatch is Sir Ian Hamilton's stirring description of the tremendous and vital battles in August, the results of which have already been minutely recorded. The surprise of the Turks at Suvla Bay was complete, but, owing to the intense heat, the exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in a very difficult country and perpetual water difficulties, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, and the Divisional General wanted to rest the troops.

Sir Ian Hamilton says: "Driving power was required and even a certain ruthlessness to brush aside pleas for a respite for the tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia and inertia prevailed."

Meanwhile, the Turks were enabled to concentrate heavy reinforcements during a priceless twelve hours. Eventually, Sir Ian Hamilton himself, who had previously remained at headquarters, went to Suvla, to endeavor to put concentration of effort and purpose into the direction of the men on shore.

The fighting during the following days was severe and continuous. Several successes were achieved and positions won. The fighting quality of the men was unsurpassable, but the strength of the Turks was steadily rising and the troops had to withdraw from the positions they had captured.

On the evening of August 15, 1915, General Stopford handed over command to Major-General De Lisle, because a strong and clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied. The British forces were dwindling, while the Turks had plenty of ammunition and drafts to fill their depleted ranks.

Sir Ian Hamilton thereupon telegraphed for 50,000 fresh troops. If these were sent immediately, he could still clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople. His disappointment was deep when he learned that the re-inforcements could not be sent.

Advise Szechuen Missionaries Retire

(Continued from Page 1)

situation was addressed to the people of Yunnan.

Tsai Ao's Proclamation
The Chiangchun and Civil Governor joined in another message to the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains in Yunnan. Tsai Ao proclaimed that Yuan Shih-kai was a malicious and selfish man, who desired to disturb the Chinese nation and to induce European intervention. He said that a few other allied provinces had sent telegrams asking Yuan to renounce the empire and to protect the republic.

The proclamation recommended the protection of Catholic churches, missionaries, foreign travellers, open ports and foreign settlements. No incident must occur with foreigners. Tsai Ao stated that all provinces, except Szechuen, had sent telegrams to Peking in the same terms.

Seeing that all the resolutions have been taken unanimously, at last, the Yunnanese authorities at Yunnanfu have advised public opinion that January 1, 1916, the 1st day of the 1st month of the 5th year of the Chinese Republic, must and shall be recognised as the 1st day of the 1st month of the 1st year of the new republic, having Yunnanfu for its provisional capital. Everybody is requested to celebrate this day as a national holiday.

All preparations for this purpose must be started on December 28 and every family must place at its house door a red paper bearing seven Chinese characters, signifying: "In remembrance of first protection" and: "To protect eternally the Chinese republic."

Hold Up Europeans
Hongkong, January 7.—The Hong-

Carpentier Wins War Honors



George Carpentier with his favorite dog

Paris, December 4.—Sergeant George Carpentier, champion heavy-weight pugilist of Europe, now attached to the French Aviation Corps, has been decorated with the military cross for brilliant and daring reconnoissances in an aeroplane.

(Carpentier joined the colors when war was declared and has been in the thick of the fighting ever since. He was first with the signal service and twice had his apparatus blown away by German shells. Later he became an automobile courier on the firing line and then was assigned to the Aviation Corps in May last. Carpentier's last important pugilistic achievement was to win from Gunboat Smith on a foul in London in six rounds on July 16, 1914.)

Sungkiang-Shanghai Army, to go to Nanking for consultation on the Lower Yangtze Defence. General Luo also will inspect the Northern troops at Soochow. He had not departed last night.

The cruiser Ying-shui has been ordered to go up to Nanking this week and return next week when she will sail for Canton.

According to the China Times, General Tsao Ken has wired to the office of Generalissimo that Yunnan and Kweichow are not places convenient to use armies and it is impossible to suppress the two provinces with military forces. Therefore the Government should consider other measures to settle the affairs there.

The same journal declares that Liang Shih-yi has arranged for certain foreigners to proceed to Yunnan, to find out the actual situation there.

Coronation February 20

The following despatches are from the Eastern News Agency (Japanese):
Tokio, January 6.—It is reported from Peking that it has been decided to have the ascension of President Shih-kai as the Emperor on February 28. However, if China carries out such a step in spite of the present situation in China, the foreign powers concerned will never consent to recognize it.

The Japanese government is taking quite a firm attitude with regard to the question of the adoption of the monarchical system of government in China. Though there are rumors that the mission of Chou Tse-chi has a plan to ask Japan's recognition by proposing certain conditions in exchange for it, yet the Japanese government will not entertain any such negotiations, firmly maintaining the attitude of the government as has been the case from the beginning.

Peking, January 6.—Though there are rumors that General Tuan Chih-jui has fled from Peking, yet it seems that he is still in Peking.

The Peking Government is attaching great importance to the situation in Szechuen. The whole of the 7th Division of the Northern Army has been sent to Ichang by steamers and it is reported that the whole of that division has reached Ichang already.

The plan of the Peking Government seems to be that after completing all the preparations at Ichang and until the situation in Szechuen becomes quite clear, these troops will not be ordered to advance any further.

The 8th division of the northern army is reported to have been ordered to proceed to Kiangsi (?).

Bombardment of Lens Goes on Unceasingly

Germans Claim to Have Repulsed Grenade Attack North-East of Le Mesnil

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, January 6.—Western theater.—Artillery duels are going on at some places of the western front. The enemy are uninterruptedly bombarding the city of Lens. An attack by the enemy north-east of Le Mesnil, with hand-grenades, was easily repulsed.

The enemy's aeroplanes made an attack against Douai, but without any success. German aviators brought down two British aeroplanes; one of the successful airmen was Lieutenant Bolke, who thus destroyed the seventh machine of the enemy.

Eastern theater.—A German reconnoitering detachment, which was advancing in the forest south of Jacobstadt, had to retire before superior Russian forces. An advanced Russian position near Chatorisk was attacked by the Germans, who dislodged the Russians.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, January 5.—Russian theater. The Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in Eastern Galicia and on the frontier of the Bukovina have remained victorious everywhere.

After the heaviest artillery bombardments, the Russians again attacked the Austro-Hungarian positions at Turovoutz and east of Raraneze. The Russians, up to eight lines following each other, broke down under our fire, with tremendous losses. The Croatian and South Hungarian regiments held out under the most difficult conditions.

The Russian attacks on the bridgehead of Usciesko and in the district of Jaslovce failed equally.

Italian theater.—Artillery is busy on the front of the Isonzo. The Italians in vain re-attacked the trenches taken from them by the Austro-Hungarians in the district of Krn and near Osilavia.

Austro-Hungarian aviators bombarded the military establishments near Ala and Strigona.

Berlin, January 6.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung states: Vienna reports that the commander of Vienna, Count Salla Sevis, has been appointed Governor-General of the Serbian territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

The German Crown Prince, on January 1st gave out the following order of the day: "Comrades of the 5th army! For the second time we are standing on a New Year's Day in the enemy's country. Last year has strengthened the bands of comradeship between us. I know I can count upon you and when the New Year with the help of God, brings the decision, then only one thought must inspire us. Forward with God for Emperor and Fatherland toward a great future!"

Crowds of peasants from the villages of the Russian government Cherson, believing that liquor would be sold to those who could pay for it in gold coin, arrived in Odessa and demanded liquor. They were refused, but the police tried to take away their gold. Thereupon, riots broke out, during which the peasants demolished all liquor stores.

The first volume of the diary of Count Tolstoy has been published in Moscow, but the censor has suppressed 173 pages.

The committee for distribution of fuel has decreed that no more fuel shall be sold to those sugar factories which have announced that there will shortly be no more sugar for sale in Russia. The authorities of Petrograd announce that the city will be without flour for the coming Russian Christmas, unless special measures are taken.

Chinese Press Reports

The Asiatic Daily News.—The Nanking authorities censor all private letters addressed to Yunnan, or from Yunnan.

The Ministry of Interior has given orders to the provinces that the planting of opium be entirely forbidden at end of June this year.

The Eastern Times.—Martial law has been declared in the city of Canton.

The Kung-hopao published in Hongkong is alleged to be financed by the rebels. The Canton authorities have forbidden the paper to be sent to Canton.

Mandates

Chow Tau-chi has been promoted and given the title of "Hsiang-shang." The petition submitted by the Ministry of the Navy requesting the appointment of Yang Ching-shen to be Commander of the cruiser Kien-chung, Liang Chen-yuen to be commander of the Kung-shen and Wong Tsi-chieh to be commander of the Yun-An, has been approved.

Exceptions from paying the farm tax have been granted to those districts in Kwanai periodically swept by floods in the last three years, and those districts which have not suffered from the floods are allowed to pay one fifth of their tax for Autumn of this year.

A petition submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce requesting permission to establish a special Bureau of Geological Investigation has been approved.



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Leading Frenchmen United In Favor of Pressing War To The Finish

'END ARMAMENT MENACE'

Pichon Outlines Conditions Needed for Acceptable Settlement

Special Correspondence to The New York Sun

Paris, November 20.—In view of the certainty of another winter campaign and the persistent rumors of peace movements in various capitals of Europe, the Paris press has been making inquiries among men representing every shade of political opinion regarding their views on peace. Of thirty or more prominent persons interviewed by one of the magazines, not one was found to be in favor of peace at this time. Statesmen, professors, writers, representatives of finance, the army and the navy uttered the same thought: "We must fight to the very end."

Emile Boutroux, Academician, member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, director of the Thiers Foundation, philosopher and historian, who has given special study to the history of German thought, said:

"The wise thing to hope for is a long war. However marvellous may be the task already accomplished, however certain we may be that our progress will continue, we cannot deduce from that that we are approaching the end of our efforts. We must persevere to the end; the patience of the nation must be unlimited. To my mind peace means that France shall resume her place among the nations. It must be confessed that she had not quite recovered the prestige lost in 1870. Even now in certain circles we are considered as playing an accessory part in the war. People refer to the Russo-German conflict, to the Anglo-German war, forgetting that we are bearing the major part of the burden. Germany tried by the treaty of Frankfurt to annihilate us as a great power. Peace can come only when we are able to reestablish the European equilibrium."

Pichon Expects Long War

Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, director of *Le Petit Journal*, made the following declaration:

"I have never believed that the war would be a short war; I have always said that it would be long; I do not believe now that it will end soon. Peace will be acceptable only when it can guarantee to France the strength, prestige and prosperity of the victor, liberty and independence, a durable tranquillity, the end of the menace of armaments and the possibility of general disarmament. That is worth the patience that we are showing."

Alfred Capus, Academician, editor in chief of *Le Figaro*, said:

"By the beginning of 1916 we can be certain that Germany will have lost 4,000,000 of her children. That is a terrific total, such as has never before been seen in history. When it is said that a people will fight to the last man we know it is a fiction; the bigger an army the more men must die before the last is reached. Germany will not wait until she is annihilated before asking for peace; she will do so when she feels her inevitable inferiority. That will be the time to talk peace."

"To my mind, moreover, there can be no question of anything but a definite peace. I cannot see the

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Ford Peace Pilgrims on Their Way to Stop War



At the left is shown Henry Ford, Mrs. Ford and their son, Edsel Ford ascending the gangplank of the Oscar II. Mrs. Ford and Edsel did not accompany the party. Before sailing Mr. Ford turned over all his business to his son. At the right is shown Mrs. Berton Braley, the former Miss Rubincam of Philadelphia, who was married to Berton Braley, the poet, on board the ship before it sailed. The ceremony was to be repeated at sea. Below is a view of the decks of the Oscar II, with the peace party on board, as she swung out into the river on her journey.

possibility of a 'lame' peace. The German character is opposed to it; the Germans will obtain what they want or they will have to accept our terms. A 'lame' peace would leave them the chance of victory by a new effort. They are too well disciplined, too stubborn to treat for peace before making that new effort; they will give in only when they have reached the end."

Gabriel Hanotaux, Academician and former Foreign Minister, discussing the possible duration of the war in *La Revue Hebdomadaire*, says:

"In principle this is a war of attrition. Let us prepare for that. Let us remain true to our compact with our allies. As a matter of fact the real end of this war is, according to the German military doctrine, the destruction of the enemy. We have already killed two or three million Germans and Austrians; since it seems that that is not enough we shall keep it up until the survivors see reason."

Allies Hold Superiority

"The Allies have superiority in numbers, solidity, resources; let us not expose this superiority to the chance of a fault or an imprudence. The fate of the world depends on the wisdom of all, as well as on the valor of our army."

"This war is not merely a clash between peoples, it is a conflict between kultur and civilization. The future course of the history of the world depends on this prodigious conflict. The stake is worth the venture. The work of the diplomats can be useful only as the crown of the efforts of the army."

Mme. Daniel Lesueur, the most distinguished of the women writers of France, declared that women of every rank in France are in favor of "war to the end" and explained this attitude in these words:

"One of the reasons which have impelled the women of France to view undismayed the prospect of a war to the end is their solicitude for the future of the children. We do not

want our children to go through such a hell as their cry. They but echo the words of their husbands. In how many letters from the front have we not read those words! They have gone to the heart of the young mothers, they remain fixed there and now they all exclaim: 'We will accept any suffering that may be necessary, but we will win for these innocent children a future in which such a horror will be impossible.'"

"They are not acting in ignorance of what their decision means. A peace which would bring Europe back to the instability of the days before the war cannot be considered. We do not even desire a peace which would be simply honorable for us. No; they might offer us Alsace-Lorraine—which we are not yet in a position to demand—and we would refuse, for our task would not be yet accomplished. Dear to us as is that part of the national territory torn from our motherland it is not that which concerns us most now. France is fighting to defend Europe against the tyranny of German militarism. She is fighting, and will continue to fight, for the vital interest, the supreme interest of the nation and of the civilized world."

"The sublime heroism of our soldiers has won more than territory. It has won pure glory, the esteem of the world, the magnificent hope of a France again at the head of civilization. The road is hard, but we distinguish clearly the end. Who among us could give up the fight now? Not one, not a single Frenchwoman. Let our unconquerable heroes know this: Their women are with them."

Gustave Rivet, Senator, president of the Franco-Italian League, who took an important part in the negotiations which finally brought Italy openly to the side of the Entente, had this to say:

"Who dares talk of peace at this

time? Peace cannot, must not, come until German militarism is definitely broken. The German dream of universal dominion, is a menace to our very existence. Whoever does not wish to be a slave must fight on to the end. We must struggle to the last man."

"The Allies know the danger that hangs over their heads and we are confident that the combined effort of the Quadruple Entente will bring about the downfall of the Central Empire and the end of this intolerable German yoke. Nobody would have the courage to accept at this moment a peace which could mean nothing more than a momentary suspension of hostilities. Before Europe lays down arms the ferocious beast must be placed in such a condition that it can menace us no more. We must be able to give to the world peace—not a peace, but peace."

Adolphe Carnot, president of the Republican-Democratic Alliance, grandson of the "Organizer of Victory" of the French Revolution, member of the Academy of Sciences, based his opposition to peace now on the belief that French organization has proved superior to the much vaunted organization of the Germans.

"There are," he said, "several reasons for believing that the war may come to an end soon, but it is impossible to give even an approximate date for the peace preliminaries. Everything now points to victory for us. The coordination of the allied forces gives us an assurance of final triumph and we shall then be in a position to dictate peace. It is not for us to talk about peace until then."

Hates War; Against Peace
Prof. Charles Richet, member of the Academy of Sciences, is an

ardent apostle of peace. He makes no attempt to hide his horror of war. "The advantages of even a victorious peace," he explained, "seem to me mediocre in comparison with the blood which has been shed and the sacrifices made. I would have given up all the treaties in the world to have kept France and Europe peaceful."

Nevertheless, now that the conflict is in progress, M. Richet believes it should be waged to the end.

"The direction of affairs in the new Europe, even if it be a ruined Europe, must not be left in the hands of Germany," he said. "The question is for me as follows: on which nation will the task of rebuilding Europe rest? What nation will be able to place Europe again on the path toward progress? What nation will guide a lost civilization and a worn out world toward the rebirth? For the well being of all that nation must be France. That is the decisive reason for fighting to the end so as to prepare for the resurrection, probably a long way off, of human intelligence."

"As for the real advantages of peace it will be very long before the world can enjoy them. War is a milestone on the neck of intellectual development. The nations which are vanquished will think only of revenge. No nation will want to be exposed again to the danger of attack and preparation for the new war will be the universal pre-occupation."

"I do not doubt for a single instant that humanity will in the long run reawaken and take up again its march toward the light. But even the great-grandchildren of our children will not see that day. It is, however, to hasten that day that France must fight energetically and spare no effort to gain a complete victory. The triumph of her arms will be the prelude to the triumph of her generous ideas. If she, like other nations, has to feel the counter shock of this terrific conflict, it must be expected of her that she will prepare civilization for prosperous morrows. The liberty of peoples and individuals will enable us to reach this result. Perhaps, also, we shall be aided in this task by a German revolution—perhaps."

'Quarter of an Hour' Needed

Joseph Reinach, former Deputy and one of the editors of *Le Figaro*,

in which, under the pseudonym of Polybe he has written several articles on the progress of the war, said:

"We have entered into the period of the war where the decisive factor is patience, tenacity, obstinacy. 'Victory,' says a Japanese proverb, 'belongs to the nation which has a quarter of an hour more of patience.' We are now in that 'quarter of an hour.' I have seen a letter from a German intellectual in which he says the world of letters, law, medicine in Germany, is suffering from a feeling of pessimism. 'But,' he adds, 'we shall be saved by the nervous exhaustion of France.' He is count-

ing on the idea that the reserve force of moral courage, patience and tenacity of France is inferior to that of Germany.

"There is an example of the lack of judgment of the Germans. The civilian population of France will hold out to the end, all the more since they are warned that it is on their 'nervous exhaustion' that Germany is basing hopes of victory."

Paul Adam, novelist and writer on political and social questions, said: "Calculations based on indisputable facts indicate that the economic situation of the Central Empires will begin to be very serious (Continued on Page 4)

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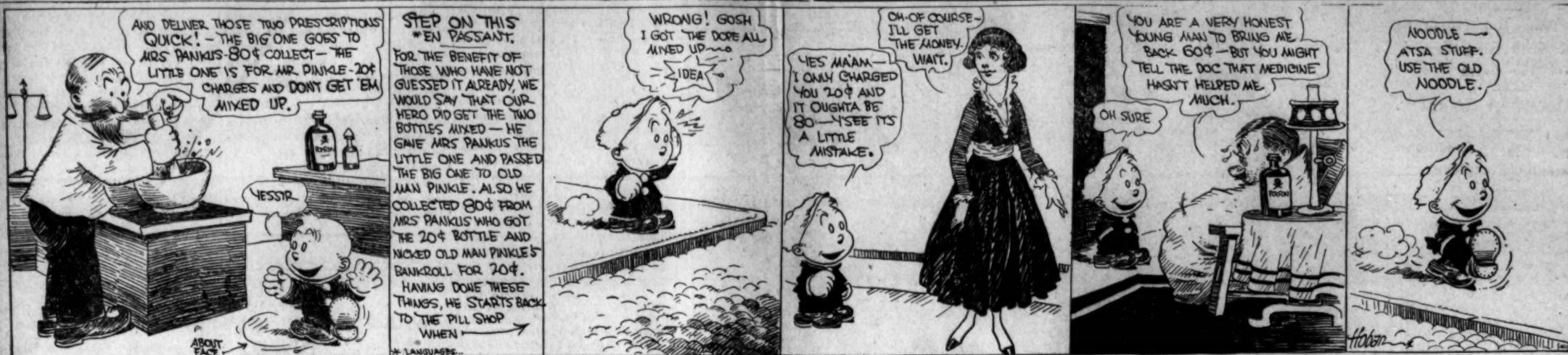
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He Rectifies the Principal Part of His Mistake

By Hoban



No Peace Now; Must Fight On

(Continued from Page 3)

during or at the end of the present winter. It must not, however, be deduced from this that peace will then be in sight. Even though our enemies may be in sore straits financially they can continue to fight, facing as best they may the constant diminution of their moral and physical resistance.

"We must win a definite victory which will reduce Germany to impotence for an unlimited time, which will permit us to make her industries work for us to give us the fifty or sixty milliards of francs due as indemnity for the war and its consequences. For the achievement of this aim we must never allow a weakening of the courage, the patience, the moral strength necessary to victory. Logically we can think of peace only as a distant dream. We must first drive the Germans out of France and then pursue them into their own territory, where it may be expected that they will struggle on with grim determination to guard their independence. Each of these operations will take at least a year.

Wants No 'Lame' Peace

"If the course of events induced us to accept a 'lame' peace I believe that Europe would have to face a new series of wars. The years to come would see nothing but the preparations for new conflicts until one of the opposing sides was entirely vanquished. I see no sign that such a state of things will come to pass."

M. David-Mennet, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, speaking in the name of the business interests of the French capital, laid stress on the economic disadvantages which would be an inevitable result of a hasty peace.

"Men are constantly returning on leave from the front," he said, "who before the war were employed by commercial firms in Paris. When they are asked about the hard life in the trenches, about the prospects of a long campaign, they reply: 'If we yield to the Germans we'll be eaten up.' These familiar words express a profound economic truth. If we were weak enough to accept a hasty peace before we have won a decisive victory we would place ourselves in a position of commercial vassaldom which would lead rapidly to the ruin of individuals and the bankruptcy of the nation. We would be 'eaten up.'"

Recalling the immense labor which was necessary to pay off the indemnity of "cinq milliards" which France was forced to pay after the war of 1870-71, M. David-Mennet said:

"Today the indemnity will not be five billions, but ten times that amount. Of that enormous sum the greater part will fall on the nation which first lays down arms. In 1871 and the succeeding years it needed all the skill of M. Thiers and his eminent collaborators to save the entire money market of France from disorganization.

Would Mean Ruin

"It would be impossible to meet the indemnity which a victorious Germany would demand today without utterly ruining our commerce and industry. That is what would happen if we concluded peace now, in view of the fact that a large part of our territory is in the hands of the invaders and we are, in that respect, in the position of a vanquished nation. Such a peace is not to be thought of. We must continue the struggle until new armies are sent into the field. We shall thus march on to victory, to the economic freedom and prosperity of our country. We don't want to be 'eaten up.'"

Abbe Wetterle, formerly a deputy from Alsace-Lorraine to the Reich-

tag, speaking from a full knowledge of the situation in Germany just previous to the war, declared that no peace is possible until Germany is "completely crushed."

"The financial situation of the empire," he said, "will soon be desperate. Big commercial failures are frequent, the war loans are covered only by fictitious treasury operations, and the gold reserve is insufficient. The Frankfurter Zeitung has admitted that if an enormous indemnity is not assured to re-establish the finances of Germany the country will be ruined."

"It is certain that the Germans, who are still crying victory, will go to smash suddenly. Pessimists here in France do not take sufficiently into consideration the moral element of this struggle. The German is boastful during success, but he sinks under adversity."

"Cost what it may, we must go on to the end. War until the complete destruction of Germany is accomplished is an absolute necessity."

Victor Berard, professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, gave his opinion of peace talk in these words:

"I say that it is criminal to talk of peace now. Would Germany consent to give us back Alsace-Lorraine? At what price? On condition that we recognized her annexation of Belgium? Can such a thing be imagined? Can you think of such a bargain without indignation? There is another condition of France-German peace—the economic alliance of the two countries. For the German an economic alliance has always meant an offensive league."

A League Against England

"The Germans have never formed a league among themselves or with their neighbors except against somebody. Against whom would we be expected to ally ourselves with Germany? Against England. That is a monstrosity, a madness, that cannot be conceived without dishonor. Thus, peace is impossible; we must continue the war, we must continue it to the end, whether that end may be tomorrow or several months or years hence."

Admiral Benaime, Deputy for the department of the Seine, former chief of the general staff of the navy and at present a member of the parliamentary naval commission, declined to express an opinion on the probable duration of the war on the ground that that depends on the men who are actually in charge of the operations at the front. Referring, however, to the question of peace at present he said:

"It was not, in the words of President Poincare, 'to win a precarious peace, a truce filled with anxiety, between one war and a more terrible war, that France rose up in mighty grandeur to the accents of the 'Marseillaise.' It was to have an end once for all of the menace which the German fury of domination caused to weigh so heavily on us and on the rights of small nations to develop themselves according to the principles of justice and liberty on which the future of civilization depends."

"The end is worth the price. They know that at the front. It justifies all our patience. We are ready for even more sacrifices to assure that 'organized and powerful effort which alone can give us victory,' referred to in the letter of a German intellectual recently found in the pocket of one of his army friends who fell into our hands."

A Three Years War

Rear Admiral Degouty, accepting the judgment of Lord Kitchener that it is going to be a three years war, had this to say regarding the question of peace:

"We must not examine the possibility of a 'paix batarde' on the basis of the statu quo ante bellum, which would leave Germany sufficiently strong so that fifteen or twenty years hence she would be in a position to

resume her old dream and throw herself against us again. No; too much blood has already been spilled, too much ruin has been piled up to permit us to entertain any thought except that we must so act as to enable us to hand down to the next generation an edifice worthy of our immense sacrifices and one which will give them an opportunity to live in peace and tranquility."

"To do this we must have a victorious peace, completely victorious, a peace signed only after the annihilation of the enemy when he is crying for mercy. I know the intense pride of the German. He will yield only when he recognizes that he is fighting a superior foe. To the victor belong the spoils. Our enemies had that experience in 1871. It must be our turn now."

Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, said:

"It is now a question of life or death, not alone for the nation, but for every single individual in it. All the advantages, moral, political and economic, which make life superior to death depend on our victory. Of this victory we have no reason to doubt, but in order for it to be of real advantage for us it must be full and definite."

Workers for War to End

What do the workers of France, those whose ranks have paid such a heavy toll as their tribute to national defence, think of peace at present? Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the General Federation of Labor, representing all the syndicalist organizations of France, gave this reply:

"In face of militarized Germany, which represents for us everything which we detest, there is only one possible attitude. Since the struggle was forced upon us we must keep it up until we are triumphant. If it is in the interest of humanity it is in the interest of Germany herself that it be carried on to the end. What we hoped to obtain in the time of peace which is over we can obtain at the coming peace only if right is triumphant."

"The working class knows that it is defending the cause of peace, of international justice, in opposing by armed force the Central Empires. It knows that it is not betraying its own doctrines. Mute and disciplined it is fighting to assure to the world a happy future and to lay the basis for the triumph of its own claims."

"The industrial and commercial development which must follow peace and permit the people to repair the disasters which they are experiencing can be brought into being only by the co-operation of the working class, just as the national territory can be freed from the heel of the enemy only by its sacrifices. These sacrifices and these efforts are a free offering on our part. France will live and be reborn through our sacrifice and it will be for the bourgeoisie at the end of the war to remember that sacrifice and accord our demands without bargaining."

"After the battle the workers will not return indifferent or resigned. They will demand that the victory they have achieved be signalized by collective reforms and that the egoism of the employers give way

before the demonstration of class solidarity. They will demand justice and the suppression of regime which permits abuse of financial power. We shall hope for an amelioration of social relations, of the relations between class and class."

"In the triumph of republican France, of revolutionary France, we shall expect to see for us, for the workers of the entire world, the beginning of an era of indisputable liberty in which we shall have the possibility of giving to the world an example of a nation where individual wealth is not founded on general poverty."

PORTO RICAN TRADE

Aid Will Be Given To U. S. Manufacturers

New York, November 17.—The Department of Commerce has received a communication from the officials at Porto Rico announcing that the Insular Government will at any time give information, gratis, to merchants and manufacturers of the United States who wish to extend their trade to Porto Rico. Communications should be addressed to G. F. Correa, Chief of Insular Government Bureau of Information, San Juan, P. R.

Besides inviting attention to what they have to offer, the islanders have also started to boom their territory by means of publications. They have recently issued a book entitled Porto Rico, the Riviera of the West, and a pamphlet on Porto Rican coffee, which have been received by some trade organizations in this country.

While these efforts are being made to extend the existing commercial relations, Porto Rico already enjoys a considerable volume of trade with the United States. For the year ended June 30, 1915, the island shipped to this country domestic merchandise valued at \$42,306,350. It received in return from the United States domestic goods worth \$30,149,764 and foreign goods worth \$789,067.

American Red Cross First In Relief Work

International Body Praises United States Section For Aid in War

Berne (via Paris), November 28.—Deep appreciation of the participation of the United States in Red Cross work in the European war is expressed in the latest bulletin of the International Red Cross, which says American organizations everywhere have held first place among the foreign ambulances. During the first year of the war the United States sent to Europe seventy-one surgeons and physicians and 253 nurses. This staff worked in France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria and Servia.

"In Servia," the bulletin says, "the American Red Cross contributed most effectively to the extirpation of the epidemic of typhus fever."

The total expenses of the American ambulances during the first year of the war amounted to \$1,460,306.

Take Guns and Shells Off Two German Ships

Sachsen And Suevia Give Up About 170 Boxes At Manila

Manila, December 20.—Following a recent investigation into the nature of alleged transactions between the famous schooner Henry S. and some of the German vessels lying in port, an order was issued yesterday by the insular collector of customs directing the immediate removal of firearms, ammunition, and explosives carried as cargo on the German steamers now lying off Malate beach.

As a result of this order about 170 boxes containing rifles, revolvers and ammunition were removed from the Hamburg-America line freighters Sachsen and Suevia. This included the consignment formerly transferred to the schooner Henry S., which afterwards was put back on the German steamer by order of the customs authorities.

This arms and ammunition was part of the transit cargo of the steamers Sachsen and Suevia, both of which arrived here on August 6 enroute from Hamburg to China and Japan ports. The whole consignment has been stored in the custom house bodega under proper guard.

WINTERHALTER TO BROOKLYN

Manila, December 24.—A salute of thirteen guns fired by the batteries of the cruiser Brooklyn shortly before noon Thursday, announced the transfer to that vessel from the Saratoga, of the flag of Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet.

A reception on board the new flagship which followed, was attended by officers of all the U. S. warships now anchored in the bay.

Baron Kikkawa, Head Of Harvard Club, Dies

He Was a Member of House Of Peers—Had Been Ill Long

Tokio, December 29.—Baron Jukichi Kikkawa, member of the House of Peers, and the president of the Harvard Club of Japan, who had been ill for some time, died Monday at his residence in Surugadai. The funeral will be held December 30, at 3 o'clock in the Yanaka Funeral Pavilion.

Baron Kikkawa was 57 years old. He was a descendant of Motoharu Kikkawa, second son of Mōtonari Mori, a noted daimyo. In 1881, he went to America to study at Harvard University. After his graduation, he returned to Japan and served as a diplomatic official. He was elected to the membership of the House of Peers in 1890 when the Diet was first opened. He left four sons and three daughters.

Baron Kikkawa was one of the organizers of the Harvard Club and has done much for its development.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

NANYANG WINS FROM NANKING, 5 GOALS TO 2

Intercollegiate Championship For This District Remains In Shanghai

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, Nanyang College and Nanking University played yesterday on the Nanyang College Grounds the deciding game in the Intercollegiate series. The Nanyang authorities very kindly had a gang of coolies working on the one bad patch of the field all morning and by 2.30 the ground was in as good shape as could possibly be expected.

A large number of students and visitors lined the ropes and the Nanking team were heartily cheered when they entered the field, closely followed by Nanyang who received still heartier applause. Nanking won the toss and chose to play with a strong wind in their favor. Play was at once difficult as much skill was required for the players to keep on their feet due to the slippery nature of the ground. Much amusement was caused through the many "slides" made by both teams. Time and again the teams could hardly do anything approaching good football.

However, 20 minutes from time Nanyang were able to draw first blood through D. S. Lee who made a splendid drive in the far corner of the net. A few minutes later Abraham Liu took a splendid center by Lisbon Lih and put the score up 2-0 in favor of Nanyang.

Much midfield play followed and both goals were evenly bombarded in turn. Half time arrived with the score at 2-0 in favor of the Home team.

Upon resumption of play and with the wind in their favor, Nanyang pressed hard and had decidedly the better of the game for most of the time. The third goal was scored by Lo who from the wing put in a remarkable center, the wind doing the needful. A few minutes afterwards Castle Ho scored from a scramble in front of goal.

With the score at 4-0 Nanking pressed hard and managed to score through a fine individual effort of James Hoh. This same player again scored and with the score at 4-2 Nanyang took matters up seriously and started a bombardment of the Nanking goal. Their efforts were eventually rewarded through Lisbon Lih the outside left who had been playing a dazzling game all the way through.

There was no further scoring. Nanyang were the better and more scientific team.

Both teams played very well on the slippery ground with Nanyang perhaps the better of the two as mudsters.

Mr. W. J. Moyhing discharged his duties as referee to the satisfaction of all.

Messrs. W. S. A. Pott and A. H. Leslie on the touch lines rendered valuable assistance.

The teams were entertained to tea and dinner after the match and everyone voted the evening a splendid success.

Nanyang College are to be congratulated on winning the Intercollegiate Championship for the second year in succession.

The Nanking team probably return to Nanking today.

Golf

The Shanghai Golf Club will have a match, the Committee v. the Club at Kiangwan tomorrow. The tee will be reserved from 9.30 a.m. to 10.40 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Singles will be played in the morning and four-ball foursomes after tiffin, for which the losers will pay. Scoring will be by points, one for the match and 34 for the bye, club handicaps. In the four-ball match each player will take his strokes at the holes indicated on the card, several alterations having been made in the original list.

A competition for the Ferrier Cup will be held by the Shanghai Golf Club at the Race Course today, tomorrow and Monday. The conditions are 18 holes, medal play. The entrance fee is one dollar.

Players at Kiangwan are reminded that they must now sign the order-of-play book for the afternoon as well as the morning.

The Golf Club draws the attention of ladies who are not members of the Ladies Golf Club to the fact that they are liable to pay green fees when playing at Kiangwan.

Hockey Today

"B" Co., S.V.C. v. Sikhs

A league match will be played between the above teams on the Widow's Monument ground at 3 p.m. The following will represent "B" Co.:—E. G. Barnes, H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, A. Lester, V. H. Lanning (Capt.), P. F. Billington, A. C. Nash, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawthorne and F. J. Brand. Referee:—A. J. Brown.

Harvard's New Strong Man



Albert J. Weatherhead

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 4.—Albert J. Weatherhead of Cleveland, Ohio, captain of the 1915 Harvard wrestling team and a member of the Crimson football squad, is said to be one of the strongest men physically that ever appeared on the Harvard campus. In feats of strength he surpasses "Tacks" Hardwick, champion strong man of last year but his chief reputation lies in the manner in which he handles his muscles on the wrestling mat.

Today's Football

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION S.F.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will take place on the S.F.C. ground at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the S.R.C.:—J. B. Katz; H. B. Ollerdesen and A. L. Biggs; H. G. Reed, T. Wigton and W. Rodgers; J. L. Wade, A. Loonis, R. Brandt, T. Wilson and H. Dave.

S.F.C.:—O. D. Rasmussen; R. D. Murray (Capt.) and M. Tonkin; E. J. Brown, D. Campbell and W. J. Brown; A. H. Leslie, W. C. G. Clifford, G. F. Forshaw, J. S. McEachran and H. N. Olsen. Reserve, F. S. Ward.

LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION S.F.C. v. P.S.O.B.

The above match will be played today at the Hongkew Recreation Ground, play to commence at 3 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School Old Boys:—A. H. Remedios; A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.) and B. H. Smith; P. Madar, H. J. Sanft, and T. Roberts; A. V. White, G. Madar, H. Sterlingwurt, A. N. Other, and H. Rowland.

The following will represent St. Xavier's:—W. Garry, P. Oliveros, F. England, V. Elliot (Capt.), C. Encarnacao, V. Xavier, L. Xavier, A. Aguiar, G. Norris, G. H. Baker, A. Gutterez.

Referee:—Mr. H. F. Landers. Police 2nd XI v. Hanbury School. This match will be played on the Police ground at 2.45 p.m. today.

The Police will be represented by:—Howells; Mackenzie and Dunne; Elite; Robertson and Kilkenny; Knight, Jefferson, Clissold, Watson and Dovey.

Reserve:—Withers. The following team will represent the Hanbury School:—Madar; Tur-

ner and Wittsack; Kabelitz, Haas and S. Emamooden; Quincey, Gifford, Petterson, Hayward and T. Emamooden.

Reserves:—Smith, Maitland and Klyhn.

Referee:—Mr. Bown.

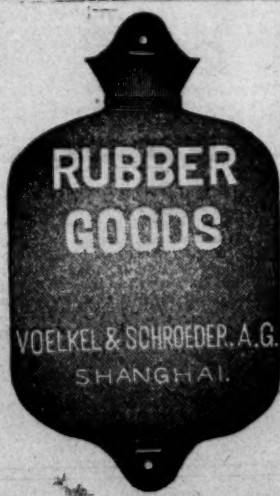
S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Customs

This game will be played on the Widows Monument Ground.

The S.F.C. will be represented by:—H. G. Boyling; J. Harder and C. S. Cheetham; W. H. Leslie, J. G. Pedley (Capt.), and S. Agassiz; J. Hardwick, T. R. Gabbott, W. Sheppard, Graham, P. Hollander and A. Jessman.

Customs team:—H. P. Evans, E. Bradley, E. Schneider, J. Smeeden, W. Nash, W. P. Galvin (Capt.), J. Simmons, C. T. Roe, R. S. Smith, F. Baker, H. Andersen.

Reserves:—M. Hayes and A. E. Shepherd.



Sporting Correspondence

A Correction

St. John's University, Jessfield Road, January 6, 1915.

Sports Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir.—I am greatly surprised to find such a statement as "Nanyang won the National Championship last year," in your sporting news column of December 31, 1915. I presume that you have been wrongly informed, for you mean by "last year" as 1914, I could assure you that it was not Nanyang that won the National Championship but a picked team from East China, who defeated both the Northern and the Central teams in the National Meet that was held in Peking in May 1914, being an eye witness myself. On the other hand, if you mean 1915, then let me remind you of the game between Nanyang and the Hongkong eleven just preceding the Olympics. Nanyang was defeated by a score of 4-0. In either case I think you are rendering injustice to the two above mentioned teams and sincerely hope you will correct that statement.

My motive of writing to you could be well expressed in the familiar saying, "Honor to whom honor is due."

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth B. Young.

(Note:—We cheerfully acknowledge the error to which attention is drawn in the foregoing. The writer of the article in question was discussing the game between Nanking and Nanyang and intended to refer to Nanyang as having won the Intercollegiate Championship for this district last year—not the National Championship.)

Basket Ball

A big crowd of basketball enthusiasts saw the S. V. C. team go down in defeat before the five of the Cruiser Cincinnati at the Town Hall last night. The score was 50 to 39 and the game was one of the greatest ever seen in Shanghai. At the end of the first half, the tally stood tied at 24 to 24.

In the last part of the play the Cincinnati got the lead and kept it. Lieutenant Swan and Pte. Henning played a brilliant game for the corps, but the sailors were as hard as horse shoe nails and their perfect team work carried the day. The lineup of the S. V. C. was changed before the play. Mr. Morrison taking the place of Mr. Rasmussen. Otherwise the teams were: S. V. C., Lieut. Swan, Pte. Henning, Corporal Anderson, Lieut. Crocker, Cincinnati, Perrow, Evans, Miller, Dunks, Vincent.

The other game of the evening was between the Portuguese and the Standard Oil Company team. In this contest the S. O. won by 10 to 4. The victors were, Rasmussen, Hykes, Stewart, Hall and Vaughn, while the Portuguese were represented by Corp. M. Leitao, Sig. Diniz, Pte. Rozario, Sgt. Camadario, Pte. Camadario, Mr. W. B. Jones was referee for both games.

Monday afternoon at 5.20 the Standard Oil team will meet that of B. Company S. V. C. at the Town Hall.

Austrian Submarine Helps to Save Ship's Panicky Passengers

Allahabad, Nov. 14.—The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent gives the following interesting account of the meeting of the s.s. Borollos, of the Khedivial Mail Line, with an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. The steamer had picked up 32 of the crew of the Sallor Prince, which had been sunk a few hours previously by a submarine. The captain of the Borollos hoisted signals stating that his was a passenger steamer and that he had women and children on board. Two more warning shots were fired by the submarine, which was approaching fast.

The captain was trying his best to stop his ship but, as she still continued on her way, although her propellers had ceased revolving, the submarine fired a shell across her bows, the projectile falling about twenty yards beyond and raising an enormous jet of water. The firing of this shell started a panic amongst the passengers, who thought the submarine was going to sink the ship.

A rush was made for the boats, which were speedily filled, but just as they were being lowered over the side the native members of the crew made a dash for them and cutting the ropes, jumped in them as they dropped into the water. All the passengers were thrown into the sea and the terrible scene was accentuated by the darkness that had set in and by the fact that some of the Levantine passengers still remaining on board started to throw their children into the water and follow suit themselves.

Quite 160 persons were floundering about in the water by the time the submarine got alongside and it was seen with intense relief that the crew of the latter were endeavoring to save the drowning people, especially the women and children. Whilst they were doing this the English crew who had been taken on board that afternoon were working gallantly at the rescue of the passengers and two of them unfortunately were drowned in the attempt.

The captain of the submarine (he and his crew were Austrians) behaved exceedingly well and eventually gave the Borollos permission to continue her journey. For some time the ship waited in the hope of rescuing more of her passengers, but at about midnight she proceeded on her way to Alexandria, having lost 23 passengers owing to the panic which the appearance of the submarine had caused.—Singapore Free Press.



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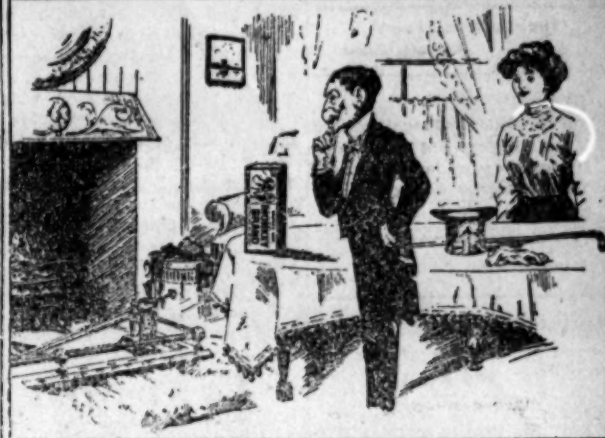
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SHANGHAI, JANUARY 8, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Hate and Humor

(New York Evening Post)

EXISTING treaties speak of "the most-favored nation." New ones will soon be using the phrase "the most-hated nation." At least, one might think so if he were to believe all that he hears about the United States being entitled to that distinction. Many Americans are saying that their country is now the most hated on earth. Some of them add that it will continue to be so after the war is over. The latter, of course, link the thing up with their warnings that we must arm to the teeth in preparation for attack. We are so hated that several of the nations of Europe will hasten to turn their weapons against us, as soon as they have done killing each other off. The exaggeration in this is obvious. But what is the substratum of fact in it? How intense is European hatred of the United States? What are its causes? How long is it likely to last, and what are its effects likely to be?

Let us begin with reports from abroad. The feeling about Americans, to which Americans themselves testify from Berlin, Paris, London, is no doubt frequently one of bitterness. But its manifestations are self-contradictory, and it is due to reasons which are clearly temporary. The Germans hate us because we have done so much for the Allies. The Allies hate us because we have done nothing for them. Both cannot be right. And in time both will come to a sounder view of our role.

Germans assert indignantly that they would have won had not America furnished the French and English with munitions of war. But their own military historians will presently be telling them that their armies received a fatal check at the Marne before a pound of powder or a single shell from the United States had reached France. And if the result of the war has been to start a great flow of capital to America, and make our financial strength commanding, that can scarcely be our fault. We did not make the war. If anybody is to be hated for its awful consequences, it ought to be the men who in the language of Kaiser Frederick, sat around a green table and signed the orders which desolated Europe.

Even while the war lasts, the story of hate of the United States is not all one way. Not many good haters of America could be found in Belgium, we fancy. And in Serbia, the names of Dr. Ryan and the other Americans who threw themselves into a battle more perilous than that of the trenches—we mean the battle against typhus—can hardly be held in execration. The new Poland will not be very apt to make war upon us for what we have done for Polish relief. And the belligerent nations are not without evidence that the war has disclosed the fact that not all Americans are heartless money-grabbers. But put the case at its worst. Suppose that France and Germany and England hate this country. Nevertheless, it will be to their interest to cultivate good relations with us when peace comes.

This has been frankly stated by the Manchester Guardian. In a discussion of the American note to the British Government—to some of the terms of which it took strong exception—it urged a calm and friendly spirit as regards the whole affair, for the following reason: "Let no one forget that, when this war is over, cordial friendship with the United States will be, not a luxury, but a necessity of British policy; we have to consider not only what matters now but what will matter then." Could the voice of German rulers be heard, it would undoubtedly be of the same tenor. If German industry and commerce are to be restored, their dependence upon American supplies and the American market is so indisputable that the idea of Germany pursuing a policy of sullen hatred towards the United States is inconceivable. That would really be to hate her own workmen and merchants and bankers and ship-owners.

In all this talk of our being so thoroughly hated there is a certain amount of truth, but a good deal

of wild statement and fantastic prophecy. It betrays fear, but reveals a woeful lack of humor. We might well take a leaf out of England's book. She has been made the object of the most extravagant protestations of hate, but has managed to keep up her spirits and turn the laugh on the ostentatious haters. The parodies of the German "Hymn of Hate" which Tommy Atkins has produced are a sign not only of his pluck, but of his sanity. In Boyd Cable's "Between the Lines" there is an entertaining account of a French staff-officer riding up where some English troops were singing:

'Tis of the 'eart, an' 'tis of the 'and,
'Tis by water, an' 'tis by land.
'O do we 'lie to beat the band?

We 'ave one foe an' one alone—
England!

bellowed the Towers, and out of the pause that came so effectively before the last word of the verse rose a triumphant squeal from the mouth-organ, and the appealing voice of Private "Emery Irving"—"Now then, put a bit of 'ate into it."

When the amazed French officer saw the British brigadier rocking with laughter on his horse, and it had been explained to him what the soldiers found so amusing, he exclaimed: "What an extraordinary people!" Still more extraordinary would be the American people if they did not discount about ninety per cent. of the stories of their being now so terribly hated, and if they, in their turn, were not prepared to let their "ancient humor" play upon advertised and professional hatred.

Travelettes

Posillipo

THE city of Naples gives no idea of the beauty of southern Italy. It sits like a ragged vagrant by the roadside in the fairest land of Europe.

If you would see all of this beauty at a glance, visit the steep headland of Posillipo, which juts into the sea beyond the city. Here are combined the beauties of the modern Campanian—the smooth roads winding upward past white villas, the blue sky, under which the earth seems to glow, while the sea is tipped with silver—and the most striking relics of the long-gone days of the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages, those periods so full of story and color, which have moved across Italy, enshrined in her beautiful landscape and inspired by the romantic temperament of her people, like the acts of some mighty pageant.

At Posillipo stood the villa of Virgil, greatest of the Latin poets, and here today is a vault where his remains are said to lie. It was at Posillipo that Virgil wrote the Georgics, those beautiful Latin pastorals that picture all the seasons of the year as the poet studied them from his country seat. Here after he had died came many another poet and sage to put flowers on his tomb.

This famous sepulchre is a low stone vault with three windows. There formerly stood within it a tall urn which was said to contain the ashes of the poet, but this has disappeared, and is said to have been removed by King Robert the Wise to his palace for safe-keeping.

At the very end of the headland stands one of the most impressive relics of Roman luxury in all Italy. It is the ruin of Pausilypum, the villa built by Vedius Pollio, and bequeathed by him to Augustus Caesar. "The End of Sorrow" is the meaning of its name, which has become that of the entire headland.

Here are remains of massive white marble walls and pillars and foundations, reaching far out into the water; and from these and from the numerous legends and stories that cling about them, one may reconstruct the beauty and splendor and license of the life of decadent Rome.

He may picture the great villa, sitting on the point of the headland, backed by dark groves, with its white feet in the breaking sea. He may reconstruct in fancy the Odeon and the theater, where the lord and his guests were entertained; the fish pond into which Vedius caused a servant to be thrown and devoured for breaking a glass; the wide-flung galleries and porticoes, the elaborate marble baths. And this palace of a by-gone age he may people with the lords and philosophers, the poets and soldiers of Rome, in their flowing robes of white and purple, attended by the slaves of all their vices—beautiful women of Greece, black men from Africa, fair-haired savages from the British Isles and the wild interior of Europe—the people of all the races conquered by these most powerful and dominating men that the world has yet brought forth, and who are now remembered by crumbling stones upon a deserted beach.

THE ANNUAL PATENT CROP

By Frederic J. Haskin

If you want to find out what the people are thinking about, run over the patents recently granted by the United States Patent Office. Inasmuch as there are 50,000 of them, it will take a while, but the task is well worth anyone's time.

More than a third of all the articles patented during the past year have had some bearing on the war. More of them have to do with automobiles than with any other one article, while moving pictures are now second in the inventor's favor. Many of the recent auto patents are of a military character, such as bullet-proof windshields, armored bodies, motor gun carriages, and innumerable ambulance devices. Even toys patented for the Christmas trade are strongly affected by the war spirit. Battalions of toy soldiers, and maps of Europe for them to fight on, toy rapid fire guns and war engines are what Little Willy will play with this year.

Electrical and optical patents show the same militant tendencies, but inventions bearing on the motion picture business have multiplied despite the war rather than because of it. There were several thousand of these during the year, and most of them had for their objects to give color to the pictures or to make them talk. The motion picture film itself is rated as the most valuable article ever patented, the inventor having sold it for \$3,000,000.

There is a good deal of comic relief in the annual patent crop. The prevention of snoring has engaged the attention of several ingenious minds recently. One patent is based upon the fact that successfully to snore you must lie on your back. The mechanism consists in a little cone-shaped affair which is strapped to your spine so that it will nudge you and wake you up when you try to lie on your back. Thus you can train yourself to sleep silently on your side. Another inventor, however, thinks that snoring, like talking, may be most effectively prevented by keeping the mouth shut. He has designed a spring to be strapped to the jaw for this purpose.

The following is a recipe for a "hair tonic," patented by a man who lives in a "dry" state: Best corn whiskey, 20 per cent.; currant wine, 25 per cent.; port wine 20 per cent.; granulated sugar, 5 per cent., and the rest water.

A chap from the Mexican border has patented a plow, which is a cannon in disguise. A farmer has invented an electric light for horses. It is carried between Dobbin's ears, while a storage battery is hung around his neck.

A certain Canadian woman is devoting her ingenuity to the invention of devices to make women more beautiful. An artificial eyelash, a finger compressor to make the feminine digit more shapely and cushions to be worn inside the cheek where the confirmed chewer stows her gum, so that the contour of the face may be improved, are her recent patents.

A device that may interest duck-hunters is an artificial cow, which contains sitting space for two men and is designed to be used as a blind in hunting. When the game comes within range, Bossey's head is removed with a spring, allowing the sportsmen to fire. Inasmuch as horses and cattle are successfully used in stalking game in California, this invention is not quite as far-fetched as it might seem at a glance.

The most striking characteristic of the inventor seems to be his absolute self-confidence. A man from a small inland town was awarded a patent a few weeks ago for an arrangement of magnets to be fastened on the side of a battleship in order to draw submarines and torpedoes to her and destroy them. Another man recently took out a patent for a bullet-proof windshield, which consisted in a rapidly turning wheel. Through the blur of the whirling spokes the chauffeur is supposed to be able to see the outline of objects ahead, while bullets will be lightly knocked aside.

A proposition which seems to fascinate the average mind is the non-refillable bottle, more than six hundred patents having been granted for it during the past year. There is

little chance that any of them will come to commercial success. In order that the bottle may be of any value, it must be possible to manufacture it for five or six cents. While these patented were non-refillable, all right, most of them would cost several dollars apiece to manufacture. Only one non-refillable bottle is known to be in use.

Lightening the housekeeper's duties is a favorite endeavor of the ingenious mind. A recent patent along this line is for a rocking chair attachment which operates a vacuum cleaner. Thus the busy housewife may sweep the floors while rocking herself, without moving a finger.

A canvass of the thousands of war patents reveals the surprising fact that war on land has been reverting to medieval methods, while that in the water and in the air has outstripped in its development the prophecies of the most daring dreamers. Soldiers in the trenches in France are protecting themselves from steel darts by wearing metal armor, just as the French knights fought the English yeomen, except that the arrows in this case come from aeroplanes instead of yewbows. These men are also, shooting at each other with catapults, such as the Hebrew used in their wars upon the Assyrians, and they are trying to blow each other up with hand grenades like those of the War of 1812.

There are numerous patents for helmets and armor. In design they are certainly adaptations of the ancient models in museums, but modern steel processes and the use of aluminum make them much lighter and stronger.

Catapults have been found more effective than guns for throwing explosive shells up to 100 yards. Several of the patents in use have been taken out by wounded soldiers, who know exactly what their fellows at the front need.

In naval warfare the great majority of the patents have to do with torpedoes and submarines. The designing of guns to be carried on submarines has been the subject of a large number of patents. Many of the German submarines now carry heavy ordnance.

Angle firing is a recently patented development in the use of torpedoes, by which the projectile may be made to turn at right angles to its course after it has left the tube.

In aeronautics the arming of aircraft is the great problem. Rapid fire guns have been successfully mounted upon the big war planes, but it has been found almost impossible to carry ordnance of any weight. A number of weapons to destroy aeroplanes and dirigibles have been patented. Dirigibles are attacked by means of a shell, carrying a fuse which ignites when it comes in contact with the gas bag. This burns it up, whereas a shell would only puncture a single compartment and not necessarily bring it down. Another device for destroying aircraft is a shell enclosing folding knives which spring open when the projectile strikes and are said to be capable of crippling an aeroplane.

A method in use by both sides in the European War is the dropping of lights upon the enemy to show his location to the artillery, and several parachute lights have been invented for this use.

The strength of the German army, of course, is its guns. Germany is said to have registered over 680 war patents since the opening of the year. The English guns are also of very high development. France's greatest mechanical achievement is her aeronautical equipment, while Italy is distinguished by the wireless system of communication in use in her navy. Thus each warring nation, while destroying itself and its opponents, nevertheless is adding to human knowledge.

No Hope

"Your digestive system is all out of order," said a doctor, after examining a patient. "The best advice I can give you is to discharge your cook and get a new one." "It can't be done, doctor," answered the patient sadly. "I'm married to her!"



Bubbles Fight Breakers

COMPRESSED air has great possibilities in developing safety at sea. It is proving far more reliable than oil in subduing rough waters, although oil has been used for this purpose since the beginning of navigation.

A compressed air apparatus upon a pier will facilitate the landing of a vessel in stormy weather. The apparatus includes a reservoir for the compressed air, a machine for pumping it and a set of pipes leading from the reservoir to the bottom of the ocean in front of the pier. The air is pumped through the pipes to the bottom of the ocean from which place it bubbles up to the surface. These air bubbles turn the strong, heavy waves into mere spray, having no power for damage.

Compressed air facilities are likely to be added to all well equipped docks in the future, as well as to lighthouses. It is also capable of being applied to long stretches of coast where damage is frequently done by the waves in a storm. Several large vessels have already been equipped with compressed air apparatus which have materially lessened the discomforts of rough voyages.

Radoitza, Hero Of Serbia

A Story Of Bygone Days

It was at the time of the domination of the Turks. Under the crushing load of the Crescent the Serbs groaned and sighed, vanquished but not subdued. A few wild and ferociously patriotic chiefs still held the mountains, whence they made continuous raids against the hated oppressors.

The most famous of these men was the Haidouk Radoitza, admired and adored all over the country for his indomitable courage and wonderful cleverness. His curved sword had cut the heads of Turks as a scythe mows down grain and he had invariably escaped the snares which the desperate enemies had set for him. At last, however, a day came when he was taken prisoner.

The jubilant Turks dragged him in triumph to Zara, where he was thrown into a dungeon and a council was called to decide the manner of his death.

Lying full length on the ground, ignoring the threats and curses of the Turks, with closed eyes and an expression in his dark face as if the matter did not concern him in the least, Radoitza awaited his death.

When at last the soldiers came to execute him they found him so absolutely motionless that they thought he had found a way of taking his own life. In vain they struck, kicked and beat him. They lifted him up, but his body was stiff and inert, and when they let go he dropped back, striking the forehead against the flag of the floor.

Completely baffled they went back and reported to the Aga that they found only a body.

"Is he quite dead?" the Aga asked. "Stone dead," the soldiers replied.

"Then let the body be thrown into the sea," the Aga said.

The soldiers went back to carry out the order, but as they carried the motionless body past the house of the Aga, one of his wives shook her head and said she did not believe the man was dead.

"We shall soon see," she said. "Go and get some charcoal."

The soldiers brought the charcoal and she made a fire on the naked breast of Radoitza. A strong smell of burning flesh arose and with eyes full of hate Bekir, the woman, bent over the tortured man's face to try to discover a sign of pain! But Radoitza did not move a muscle and angrily she swept the coal away.

"He is quite dead," the Aga said.

"Perhaps," said the woman.

At her order the soldiers then brought a venomous viper and placed it on Radoitza's breast. It hissed and uncoiled as if to strike the man's face, but still he gave no sign of life.

"Let them take him away," said the Aga.

"Not yet," said the woman. "Let them first try to drive nails under his finger nails, and if he does not cry out then I will believe that he is dead."

One at a time nails were driven under his finger nails, but not the slightest sign betrayed the awful pain the victim was suffering, though blood began to ooze from the corner of his mouth as he dug his teeth into his lower lip.

But Bekir would not give up yet and sent for Halkouna, the tallest and most beautiful girl of Zara. No man hitherto had been able to resist her charm of face and body. Her every movement was like beautiful poems; her raven locks were held by ribbons of silk; her eyebrows, finely arched, were black as night; her eyes were like sapphires; her lips were like coral, and her little, even teeth like a row of pearls. Her body was slender and swaying like a young mountain pine, and her bosom was white like that of a dove.

The wife of the Aga commanded her to dance the voluptuous dances of the country in front of the body, softly singing the sad Serbian folk tunes.

Still the hero remained motionless as a statue, but once as a corner of Halkouna's garment swept across his face his eyes opened and seemed to draw new strength from the sight of her lovely face, and as she bent down over him he smiled. But even more rapid than his fleeting smile was the movement of the girl. Full of despair at her tragic success she dropped her handkerchief over the face of the hero before Bekir or any of the other women watching had a chance to discover the smile.

"He is really dead," said Halkouna. "Yes, he is dead," wailed her girl friends who had accompanied her dance.

"Then let his body be thrown into the sea," cried the wife of the Aga. The soldiers carried him to the edge of the high cliffs and threw the body into the foaming waves many feet below, which carried him away.

But the contact with the cold water gave back Radoitza all his strength, and with strong strokes he swam back to the shore, hid in a cave until night came, and then went to the Aga's house and killed him and his wife, Bekir. The head of the Aga he cut off with his ancestral sword, but Bekir he killed by driving into her bosom the ten nails he had pulled from the tips of his fingers.

When he came outside he found Halkouna waiting for him. He took her with him into the mountains and married her in a little white church hidden in the midst of the dark woods.

New Discoveries Of Science

The Prehistoric Footprints in the Connecticut Valley and Their Significance

By Dr. Richard Swann Lull
Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology
at Yale University

One of the most interesting chapters of the earth's past history is that of the time when there was laid down the Triassic strata of rocks of the famed Connecticut valley, interesting in the profusion of indicated life and fascinating in the baffling obscurity which shrouds most of its former denizens, the only records of whose existence are "footprints on the sands of time."

One of the most remarkable features of the fossil remains is the dearth of actual bones and the marvelous abundance of footprints of small dinosaurs, or "terrible lizards." These conditions are exactly the reverse of those found in other fossil fields, for, outside the Triassic of New England and New Jersey, footprints are rarely met with, whereas bones in some localities are nearly as numerous as the Valley of Dry Bones, the vision of which was vouchsafed to Esau.

Somewhat similar conditions to

those in the Connecticut valley seem to prevail in the Southwest and elsewhere, but in no other known locality is the profusion of footprints so great. In spite of this, the discovery of bones in 1818 preceded a scientific appreciation of the tracks by nearly a score of years, though doubtless the latter were often seen by observers like Pliny Moody in 1802, who failed to realize their great significance. The reference of one to the footprint of "Noah's raven" is probably only one of many similar interpretations in the folklore of the Connecticut valley.

The profusion of species of animals represented by the tracks, which of course include the creatures the skeletons of which are known, is so far as my present knowledge goes, as great as if not greater than that of any other known vertebrate fauna of prehistoric times, and emphasizes once more the usual incompleteness of our geological record and the countless multitude of creatures which peopled our globe in the more remote ages.

A New German 'Miracle'

By Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D.

War, like necessity, is the mother of invention—and also, alas! knows no law. The papers have recently been full of the wondrous discovery of a new kind of war bread, or rather war food, by a German bacteriologist, which is to save the armies of the Fatherland from starvation.

The story runs that a certain young bacteriologist, whose regiment had been assigned to a certain section of the trenches in Belgium, noticed in the intervals of bombardment the growth of a curious mould or fungus upon the walls of his trench. It struck him as unfamiliar, so he scraped off a little of it and sent it to his former teacher and professor, who grew it upon an appropriate medium and found it to be a yeast which possessed a wondrous power of turning sugar into fat. And as another yeast has also been discovered which, with the assistance of a little sulphate of ammonia, will produce a considerable percentage of protein or "meat" from sugar—and Germany has plenty of beet sugar—therefore, the chemists have discovered a new manna in the wilderness, which is going to supply abundant and varied nourishment for the Fatherland in her hour of need. All of which is hailed by an enthusiastic Teutonic scientist as the finger of God interfering to protect His chosen people.

There are some triumphs of science and chemical transformations which are both new and wonderful, and others which, though wonderful, are by no means new or uncommon. And a very little consideration is sufficient to show that this much vaunted triumph and Divine interposition is of the second class. In fact, in everyday language, it simply simmers itself down into a proposal to utilize yeast-cakes for food.

What Yeast Does

As has long been known, when fruit juices or grain mashes or other solutions of sugar and starch are turned into alcohol, as in brewing or bread making, this is done by the activity of a very rapidly growing vegetable organism called yeast. In the process of fermentation enormous quantities and masses of these tiny organisms are grown, which gather in a foamy or, as we call it, "yeasty" scum over the surface of the liquid.

The reason why the yeast germs rise to the top of the liquid is partly due to the bubbles of gas, carbon dioxide, which they produce, and which raise bread and give wine its sparkle, and partly to the fact that their tiny bodies contain a considerable percentage of fat or oil, as is the case with a good many bacteria and moulds.

Also, like all living substances, the cells of the yeast germ contain protein or "meat"; and when the foam has been skimmed from the top of the vat and partially dried and compressed we get the familiar yeast cakes or compressed yeast, with its acid, soapy taste and greasy feeling to the touch. The yeast germ, like any other vegetable or animal, contains protein, fat and carbohydrate, starch or sugar, in certain fixed amounts, and if one does not object to the half soapy, half acid taste of the yeast cake it can be used as an article of diet. But as a staple food, which is going

to save a whole nation from starvation, it approaches the ludicrous. Also a Medicine

Yeast, both solid and liquid, has been used from time immemorial as a medicine, partly out of sheer curiosity, because it "worked" so powerfully and had such a curious pungent taste and partly from reactions which it was believed it could produce in the system.

It was at one time extensively given in diabetes on account of its power of breaking up the excess of sugar in the blood; and an extract made from it, under the title of proto-nuclein and other names, was quite popular in tuberculosis fifteen or twenty years ago on account of the supposed tonic effects of the large quantities of nuclein which it contained.

A year or two ago it was suggested that inasmuch as yeast contained considerable amounts of fats and protein and carbohydrate, together with ferments which might be expected to assist somewhat in their digestion, it should be used as a food.

Experiments made upon squads of student volunteers showed that in moderate amounts it could be digested and utilized in the system as a source of protein and was not wholly unpalatable. But that if the amounts went much beyond that of a mere relish or flavoring it was liable to cause disturbance of the digestion and upset the appetite. It was marked as a possible food and one worthy of further experimentation, but not as likely to play any very serious or substantial part in the dietary.

The power possessed by the yeast germ of turning starch or sugar and some form of nitrogen into fat and protein is merely one which it has in common with every other form of vegetable or animal life. You work exactly the same miracle and almost as cheaply if you feed your starch or sugar to a pig or a calf or a dairy cow instead of to a yeast-germ and get a very much more palatable and nutritious product. In fact, to come closer home, the human body possesses exactly the same power.

And if you have plenty of beet sugar there is little or no difficulty in producing all the energy and the fat that you need by the simple process of eating it, without calling in the miraculous yeast germ at all. Ninety per cent of all the energy which we use in our life and in our work comes from either sugar or starch in our food, and these useful substances form something like four-fifths of our dietary under ordinary conditions and in times of peace.

Fattening Cattle

The familiar process of fattening cattle is simply the cramming of them with starch, in the form of corn or other meal, for them to turn into fat; and the same thing can be done with sugar, which is, in fact, already being extensively used as a cattle food now that its coarser forms can be produced so cheaply by modern methods of sugar production.

If you have plenty of sugar there is no difficulty in turning it into fat by any one of a dozen different methods without trying any such absurd experiments as living on yeast cakes.

Germany gets one of her staple products, her beer, from the yeast plant, but it is hardly likely that she will secure her bread and butter from the same lowly source.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

New Year Resolutions

By Ada Patterson

"I believe in New Year resolutions, but not in the manner of making them."

Mrs. Marion F. Marshall, the witty author, turned serious dark eyes upon me. Mrs. Marshall is proof that a woman must not be old nor ugly to be a successful writer.

"New Year resolutions express our ideals and everybody is better for an ideal," she said, "but why make resolutions about our conduct for the next year in the spirit of going to a funeral? Why stupidly stick to the method that fails? The reason we do not always keep our resolves made at the birth of a new year is that we have made ourselves think we are monsters of wrongdoing and that we cannot possibly keep the resolutions because we have broken them before. That is what a singer would call a bad method of attack."

"Instead of spending an hour on New Year's Eve, making a list of our faults, why not devote the time to meditating upon the worth-while side of our natures and being grateful? Surely this would be such a natural and heartening proceeding, for there is a lot that is decent and encouraging in even the worst of us—that the natural impulse would be to add to the list. We would make a positive instead of a negative matter of it."

"Building up processes are so much more interesting than the tearing down ones that we are more apt to stick to the task. Besides did not a very clear thinker once advise us to think about 'whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely and whatsoever things are of good report?'"

"I will resolve on the first day of the year never again to give a Christmas present. I shall send the prettiest thing I can afford to any friend of mine whenever the spirit

and the market moves me, and on Christmas confine myself to a card. This would be a relief to both givers and receivers—which class is most to be pitied?—and would work no ill to the merchant in our midst. It would spread his Christmas trade out through the year and would save the overworked people and delivery horses."

"I have made and broken the resolution before, but that was because I allowed myself to think about the beauty of the plume. I shall not suffer another relapse this time, however, for I now have a clear picture in my mind of the exquisite creature that was killed during the mating season by the brutes who make their living that way. And some day, maybe next Wednesday, I'm going to be decent enough to resolve never to wear the fur of any animal that has been caught in a trap and left to starve itself to death or to die of gangrene from a crushed paw or broken leg. Not that I think the wearing of furs is a peculiarly feminine failing. Any man who can afford a fur-lined overcoat delights in its beauty and cosiness in quite as primitive a manner as the most feminine woman among us."

"Then you believe in New Year resolutions, but not in the ordinary New Year frame of mind?" I asked. "Exactly. I oppose the spirit of abasement that precedes the New Year resolutions. Better begin with thinking 'I'm a pretty fair sort of woman, but I want to be better,' than 'I'm a kind of human ash heap. What is the use of trying to be better?'"

"It is a very depressing way to begin the New Year with all one's most detestable traits in the pillory before one's mind's eye, growing more real and formidable every moment. I believe this process amounts to absolute suggestion, so what wonder that it often proves a failure? Take the case of the man who drinks not wisely but too well. He resolves not to touch a drop for a year. And what happens? A picture of those three hundred and

sixty-five thirsty days unfolds itself before his imagination. He grows thirstier every moment, until at last a drink, or the lack of it, becomes the real thing in the world to him and he goes and gets it, and with it not only, perhaps, a headache, but an added sense of depression and disappointment in himself and the discouraging conviction that he has not as good a mind as he thought he had."

"Well, he hadn't, but getting discouraged about it doesn't help. Better jolly himself into the state of mind of believing he is a good sort of fellow by dwelling upon his undoubted and generally conceded good points, and then take the pledge as a matter of course. It's like getting a horse's blood up before he takes the hurdle."

Questions Answered

England and Greece

H. M. J.—Yes, it is quite true that England was, perhaps, the chief factor in the establishing of Greek freedom at the time the Greek people were fighting for their liberty against the Turks in 1822. Russia and France also gave substantial aid to the Greeks.

Shortened Sentences

S. W.—You must be aware of the fact that oftentimes those who are sentenced for a given period get "time off," on account of "good behavior." This custom is well nigh universal, in America at least.

Origin of Hats

F. C. H.—It was not until after the Norman conquest that the use of hats began in England. The ancients did not, as a rule, wear hats or any kind of head covering, except when on a journey or engaged in war.

British Deserter

P. A. T.—The fact that some time ago you deserted from a British vessel will not serve to prevent you from becoming an American citizen; but it may be that, should you ever return to British lands, you may find yourself in trouble.



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More Than Half a Million
Clamor for Free Food in
Warsaw District

4,000 VILLAGES IN ASHES

Germans Charged With Con-
fiscating and Transporting
Supplies to Prussia

Warsaw, November 12.—(via London, November 29.)—Hundreds of thousands of the civil population in the Warsaw district of Poland are suffering for want of food. A considerable percentage of this number still are homeless, living in huts, caves and abandoned trenches.

The situation is more serious because of the immense number thrown out of work by the almost complete paralysis of Polish industries. Some workers have

emigrated to Germany, where employment is plentiful, but the great majority prefer to remain near their homes in the hope of better days. Prominent Poles in all walks of life contend that vigorous relief measures are necessary if wholesale deaths from starvation are to be prevented.

Such flour as is now on hand is being distributed by the Germans under the bread card system, but only potatoes are available in quantities, while there is an acute shortage of dried vegetables, meat fats and condensed milk. Prices all over Poland have risen to unprecedented heights, but cannot be checked by the establishment of maximum prices, it is asserted, because of the fear that importation then would cease altogether.

Russian Pensions Cut Off
Suffering is especially acute among the families of Russian reservists, who formerly received regular payments from the Government. Pensioners are now cut off from their former incomes, and the Russians are accused of having taken with

them the funds of savings bank depositors. The country districts of Poland from one end to the other are battle scarred, barren and firewreathed. In the Warsaw governmental district alone it is estimated that 4,000 villages were burned by the Russians. Many of the inhabitants who at first fled with the Russians returned and threw themselves on the mercy of the Germans.

Thousands already have died of starvation and diseases superinduced by hunger. Mothers remaining alive are so undernourished they cannot feed their children. In Warsaw and Lodz women now rise at 3 o'clock in the morning to get good places in the bread lines and not miss the chance to obtain some food at least. The horror of the situation is increased by a serious shortage of coal, due to destruction of the mines and inadequate railway facilities.

Committees composed of both Christians and Jews, with the assistance of the German Government, are conducting soup kitchens at Warsaw and Lodz, distributing food and fuel. Eighty-one kitchens are running full blast in Warsaw, while many asylums and homes for young and old are in operation. 300,000 Dependents in Lodz

Lodz is trying to feed 300,000 of its 500,000 population. The authorities are holding a tight rein on the flour supply to make it last until the next harvest. Lumber and tools with which to erect houses before winter are being given to homeless peasants who are living in dugouts near their old homes, cooking on improvised hearths. The City of Lodz is paying pensions to the wives of reservists on the chance of being reimbursed later.

Road building, railroad and bridge work are being carried on extensively in order that the unemployed may earn something. All these measures give only partial relief, because of the shortage in articles of food which are necessary.

The German authorities are struggling desperately with epidemics of disease caused by sanitary conditions in the ravaged district, and are making slow but sure headway. Cholera, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria have been stamped out or are under control in most districts.

Statistics which appear to be authoritative show that from 250,000 to 350,000 persons are being supported in Warsaw alone. This number is steadily increasing. Meanwhile funds raised for charitable purposes virtually have been exhausted. These funds, amounting to several million roubles, were given by Polish and Jewish organizations, neutrals and the Russian Government.

With this money it has been possible heretofore to distribute 1,250,000 portions of soup, meat and bread monthly. Less than one-third of these food supplies has been paid for by those who received them. The cost of the food distributed free has amounted to 115,000 roubles a month.

The food department of the Warsaw Government, which has been selling at cost prices, has been obliged to restrict this work because of the exhaustion of the supply of foodstuffs and the impossibility of importing from neutral countries. The greatest need is for fats, butter, peas, rice and beans. The Citizens' Committee asserts that all flour, corn and feed materials have been confiscated by the military authorities or taken to Prussia.

The German Government has given assurances that 80 per cent. of what has been taken will be returned when milled. The Germans have taken charge of the potato crop, which they declare is being given exclusively to the civil population in districts not occupied by the military. Exports from one district to another are forbidden. The Germans are importing some rye flour and salt and small quantities of coal and coke into Poland. A monopoly for tobacco has been introduced and others for liquors and illuminants are contemplated.

Flour costs 27 kopecks a kilogram, rice, 125 to 150; peas and beans, 100 to 112; salt, 27 to 35; crystal sugar, 105; lump sugar, 125; coffee, 395 to 500; butter, 325 to 570; bacon, 450. (A kopeck, equals about half a cent and a kilogram 2.20 pounds.)
Clothing and Leather Needed
Only the sale of bread has been regulated, but the regulation of sugar is contemplated. There is great need of clothing and blankets, but the scarcity of leather and hides is felt still more keenly. The resoling of shoes is prohibitively expensive.

Relief measures hitherto have not been so effective as they might have been because of lack of organization. Various societies have been working at cross purposes, overlapping and duplicating.

Police Guard Wife Of Russian Attache



MRS. NIKOLAI GOLEJEWSKI.
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New York, November 30.—At the request of the State Department in Washington uniformed policemen today are guarding the home of Colonel Nikolai Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy.

The order was issued to prevent the carrying out of a plot to attack the diplomat or members of his household. Colonel Golejewski is also a member of the Russian General Staff.

As the letter on which the request for police protection is based is under investigation by agents on the Department of Justice and Secret Service men, the local police know little of the details.

U.S. NOT TO CONTROL NEW SHIPPING PLAN

McAdoo and Redfield Draft
Measure Providing for Public
Subscription to Shares

Washington, December 1.—Creation of a Federal board with jurisdiction over deep water traffic similar to that exercised over railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and appropriation by Congress of \$50,000,000 for construction of merchant ships designed for use as naval auxiliaries, are proposed in a new shipping bill drafted after conferences between Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield, and submitted today to Representative Alexander, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

From this draft will be developed the Administration shipping measure to take the place of the one which failed of passage at the last session of Congress after a long and bitter fight.

400,000 Gross Tonnage
The old bill contemplated a shipping board with powers limited to control of a vessel owning corporation, 51 per cent. of the capital stock of which the Government was to hold. The new one provides for the idea of Government ownership of stock only in the event that private subscriptions are lacking. With the \$50,000,000, it is proposed that the Government have built, in American yards if possible, vessels having aggregate gross tonnage of 400,000 or 500,000 to be leased or sold to corporations the entire stock of which would be offered for popular subscription. All such contracts would contain provision for making the vessels available for naval use in time of emergency.

Solicitor Thurnham of the Department of Commerce, who put the draft into legal shape, today explained that the naval feature has been made secondary in importance. "The bill aims," he said, "to provide a merchant marine and auxiliary, not a naval reserve."

Provides Wide Powers
Powers wide enough to require regular and reliable service at equitable rates for passengers and freight and to prevent discrimination in favor of selected shippers would be given the naval board. It would be authorized to act in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission in arranging for through bills of lading between rail lines and steamship lines under the American flag.

After the new bill has been considered and revised by Administration leaders in and out of Congress, it will go to President Wilson for final approval before it is introduced to the House and Senate.

Tokio Jingo Professors Warned to Be Silent

The Asahi Says Even If Ger-
many Wins, Germanism
Is Doomed

Kobe, January 1.—Deploping the increase of irresponsible utterances tinged with pro-German sympathy in certain vernacular papers and magazines lately, the Asahi, in its leading article of the 29th ultimo, warns the Japanese against being misled by such scribbles. We quote our contemporary as follows—

"It is a significant fact that pro-German sympathy has become more marked in some quarters of society than was the case at the beginning of the war, a fact which may be ascribed to the psychological effect produced as a reaction from the too high expectations formed by the Japanese people of what the Allies would accomplish. It is most inconsistent to proclaim as the truth this year that very feature of Germanism which was denounced as a fallacy last year. Those factions, which are now so loud in their praises of German militarism have revived the glib phrase about 'military preparedness for the preservation of peace.' If any value is to be attached to this phrase, it is only as a sophistical explanation of the contradictory state of society, its ideals and realities.

"The present world-wide war is a conflict between two principles, one absolutely opposed to the cherished hopes of humanity and another which is pledged to uphold those ideals, and it is inconceivable that those who are against the highest ideals of humanity, can win. The comparatively bold front Germany so far has been able to assume against the Allied Powers reflects credit on the remarkable thoroughness of the German nation in carrying out its military plans, but the fragmentary reports regarding the internal condition of Germany which elude the meshes of the censor's net enable us to see that Germanism is already losing its hold even on its own people. The activity of the Socialists is an instance of the change that is coming about.

"Granting, just for argument's sake, that Germany will win, yet Germanism is doomed. Those who are blinded by the outward achievements of the German arms are exultant in declaring the omnipotence of militarism and in

proclaiming Germany as a model State. It is sophistry and nothing else to preach the Gospel of 'might is right.' Peace is the human ideal, and even though it may take time to materialize that ideal, to advance peace as an ideal is the way of human ascendancy. The people who advocate Germanism as a guiding principle are trying to throw us back again to the Dark Ages from

which our present civilization has evolved." It is to be hoped that this sober and well-expressed article will be brought to the attention of those Jingo Professors in Tokio whose recent scribbling have made them look so ridiculous and have shown them to be utterly incompetent to instruct the young men with whom they associate. —Japan Chronicle.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Dr. H. T. T. T.* guarantees genuine Castoria.

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."
H. J. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. EXELTON, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. R. ELLIOTT, M. D.,
New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

L. Beck, Inc., Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	Brit.	Prob.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Athos	9.00	..	9.00	..	..	9.00	..	9.00
Manchuria via Dalny	Sado Maru	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30
Tientsin, Manchuria via Dalny	Nankai	10.30	10.30	10.30	..	..	10.30	10.30	10.30
Swatow	Hongkong	10.30	..	10.30	..	..	10.30	10.30	10.30
Amoy	Hongkong	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & U.S.A.	Chikuzen M.	11.30	..	..	..	11.30	..	..	11.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Chikuzen M.	..	11.30	11.30	..	..	11.30	..	11.30
Hongkong and beyond	Sado Maru	..	11.30	11.30	..	..	11.30	..	11.30
Ningpo	Kiangtse	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	8.45
Europe via Sado	Athos	4.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Hongkong and Canton	Athos	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.45
southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rop.	Athos	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	4.45
via Sues	Sado Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Nankai	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Lochow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Mishima Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (E' day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenau	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Nankai	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Luchow	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo	Tamsui	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	9.00	5.30	5.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tomorrow.									
Hongkong and Canton	Mishima Maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Hongkong and beyond	Sado Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kiangtse	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow	Kiangtse	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Chefoo via Tientsin	Train	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, Jan. 10.									
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rop.	Novara	10.30	10.30	10.30	..	..	10.30	..	10.30
via Sues	Novara	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Vingchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tientsin	Kiangtse	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Ningpo and Wanchow	Kiangtse	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Vingchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tuesday, Jan. 11.									
Welland, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	1.30	1.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kiangtse	10.30	10.30	10.30	..	..	10.30	10.30	10.30
Hankow	Wachang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Choyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Wachang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Wednesday, Jan. 12.									
Hongkong and beyond	Shantung	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chingwangtao	Protea	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	..	5.30
Thursday, Jan. 13.									
Hankow	Tatung	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Friday, Jan. 14.									
Hankow	Loanyi	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Loanyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Saturday, Jan. 15.									
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8.30 to 8.50 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Registration 11 a.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tientsin, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

E Registration and Parcel post until 10.30 a.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 11 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and Money orders 10 a.m.

H Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.a. Athos will close at noon on January 7.

J Registration 8.30 p.m. L Registration 11 a.m.

O Parcel post 4 p.m., January 8.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

CHARLES CHAPLIN

WORLD FAMOUS COMEDIAN

In a Basing Comedy, entitled

"CHAMPION CHARLIE"

In Two Acts

This is the funniest Comedy yet produced and shows Charles Chaplin at his best. It is a clean, wholesome Comedy and a riot of fun from the beginning to the end.

THE MELBOURNE CO.

Don't fail to see the Melbournes in

"The Commercial Traveller" and

"THE BROKEN MIRROR"

A sketch that played at the London Hippodrome for six consecutive months. Sixty Minutes of Song and Laughter.

"THE HEART OF A MOTHER"

Pathe's Exclusive Drama in

THREE REELS

EXCLUSIVE WAR SCENES

In Pathe's Gazette

Booking at Robinson's

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Monday

7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Jan., 1916

Part I

1.—"Overture: 'T'Amour au Village' Herman

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
------	------	-------------	-------------	------	---------	--------

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan 19	10.30	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Harper	T.P.R.
23	6.30	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Best	A.T. Co.
25	6.30	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N.Y.K.
27	P.M.	San Francisco	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N.Y.K.
29	6.30	Kobe Yokohama	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Ito	A.T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 8	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N.Y.K.
12	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Yoshida	N.Y.K.
18	6.00	Moji, Kobe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Best	N.Y.K.
24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N.Y.K.
29	6.00	Kobe Yokohama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Ito	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Dorise	C.M.S.N.
9	1.00	London via Cape	Sado Maru	Jap.	Wada	N.Y.K.
10	P.M.	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Healington	N.Y.K.
11	D.L.	Liverpool	Tyden	Br.	Wallace	S.S.
12	D.L.	Marseilles	Portico	Fr.	Laurel	S.S.
13	noon	London via Cape	Sado Maru	Jap.	Wada	N.Y.K.
14	D.L.	London	Yangtze	Br.	Hodges	S.S.
15	noon	Marseilles etc.	Kashima	Br.	Stone	P.O.
16	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N.Y.K.
17	noon	Marseilles etc.	Glenlog	Br.	Henderson	S.S.
18	noon	Marseilles etc.	Nahore	Fr.	King	P.O.
19	noon	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Maga	M.M.
20	noon	Marseilles etc.	Andrie Lebon	Fr.	Leveque	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	noon	Swatow	Singao	Br.	Ville	S.S.
9	1.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N.Y.K.
10	noon	Amoy, Swatow	Hongchow	Br.	Cain	S.S.
11	1.00	Bombay, Canton	Lucho	Br.	Gibbs	S.S.
12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Scott	S.S.
13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Br.	Sanger	C.M.S.N.
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwaila	Br.	McCarthy	S.S.
15	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Best	N.Y.K.
16	D.L.	S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Choyang	Br.	Holmwood	J.M. & Co.
17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Mestrel	C.N.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chesna	Br.	Tueben	S.S.
19	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A.T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 8	12.30	Tientsin	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S.M.R.
9	noon	Daly	Amoy Maru	Jap.	Anderson	N.Y.K.
10	D.L.	Chowangto	Agatirias	Br.	Joan	B.A.S.
11	3.00	Chow, T'ien	Tamui	Br.	Joan	B.A.S.
12	noon	Chow, T'ien	Kingsing	Br.	Joan	B.A.S.
13	6.00	Daly	Chakki Maru	Jap.	Joan	B.A.S.
14	D.L.	Tientsin	Lienching	Br.	Carle	J.M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	Wavell	B.S.P.
9	M.N.	do	Amoy Maru	Jap.	Karibawa	N.Y.K.
10	M.N.	do	Tehsing	Br.	King	Geddes
11	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	Mellin	C.M.S.N.
12	M.N.	do	Lucho	Br.	Jackson	J.M. & Co.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Br.	Wade	C.M.S.N.
14	M.N.	do	Suwo	Br.	Seller	J.M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B.S.P.
16	M.N.	do	Shanghai M.	Jap.	Scott	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Sommerville	N.Y.K.
18	M.N.	do	Tafo Maru	Jap.	Ito	N.Y.K.
19	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yajima	N.Y.K.
20	M.N.	do	Leanyi	Jap.	Fraser	N.Y.K.
21	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N.Y.K.
22	M.N.	do	Kialing	Br.	Newcomb	B.S.P.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight, D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	N.Y.K.	C.N.C.W.
7	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Edgren	N.Y.K.	N.C.W.
7	Wenchow	Kwangchi	316	Br.	Hansen	C.M.S.N.	K.Y.W.
7	Chow	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S.M.R.	W.W.
7	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Ito	N.Y.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 7	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	Barlow	S.O. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung Maru	2101	Jap.	Takano	N.Y.K.
7	Kobe	Nagasaki	4085	Br.	Gilroy	J.M. & Co.
7	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	1866	Rus.	Milakov	R.V.F.
7	Japan	Portico	30000	Fr.	Laurel	M.M.
7	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	Stott	N.Y.K.
7	Ningpo	Chowangto	216	Br.	Edgren	N.Y.K.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 7	Dairen	Kashima Maru	2243	Jap.	Yagi	M.P. & Co.
7	Tientsin Da ny	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Yajima	S.M.R.
7	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita	N.Y.K.
7	Dairen	Amoy Maru	1670	Jap.	Mura	N.Y.K.
7	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B.S.P.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	1768	Br.	Christie	J.M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.S.	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	17	513	Fewell
U.S.	Dec. 31	Yangtze	Albatross	Am. g-b.	180	12	207	Brotherton
U.S.	Dec. 17	Cruise	Quincy	Am. g-b.	180	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Launay and Declede, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus	Jan. 5
City of Bombay	Nov. 21
Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Hirano Maru	Nov. 14
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Katori Maru	Nov. 23
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycan	Dec. 18
Mentor	Nov. 27
Nagoya	Nov. 18
Ningchow	Nov. 25
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8

For Marseilles, etc.

Polynesian

For Bombay

Namur**

Sardinia**

For Vancouver, etc.

Aki Maru

Chicago Maru

Hawaii Maru

Hazel Dollar

Shidzuoka Maru

Shimo Maru

Tamba Maru

Yokohama Maru

For New York

Daylight S.V.

Inverlyde

Saint Bede

For San Francisco, etc.

J. A. Moffett

Manila Maru

Panama

Shimo Maru

Tenyo Maru

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)

Madala

Yeddo

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed *Due

Alcinous

Atreus

Fushimi Maru

Helenus

Hirano Maru

Karmala

Kitano Maru

Katori Maru

Knight Companion

Laertes

Laomedon

Miyazaki Maru

Mongara

Monmouthshire

Namur

Nagoya

Nellor**

Nore

Oopack

Pinguey

Priam

Rheus

Sardinia**

Telamachus

Tottori Maru

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru

Awa Maru

Empress of Japan

Sado Maru

Shidzuoka Maru

Tamba Maru

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda

City of Colombo

Egremont Castle

Grena

Indra

Kathamba

St. Patrick

Welsh Prince

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon

Cordillere

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tongking

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru

Mexico Maru

Nippon Maru

Panama Maru

Tenyo Maru

Tuscan Prince

*Due date is approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. Mellin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on the 8th inst., at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 11 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Lucho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainy left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tyden will leave Kobe for Shanghai via Kuchinotsu today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Yangtze will leave Yokohama for Shanghai via Kuchinotsu on the 15th inst.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere with the French mails of December 12, will leave Saigon for Shanghai today, January 8, at 3 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woonong on Friday, the 14th inst.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Shanghai on the 6th.

The C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Swatow is expected here on the 8th.

The E. and A. S.S. Co., Ltd.'s s.s. Eastern left Manila, for Hongkong on the 7th and is expected to arrive here on the 14th.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Wenchow for Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Kobe Maru from Dairen, Messrs. Linder, S. Krawtsoff and C. R. Burkill.

Per s.s. Loongwo from Hankow, Mrs. and Misses de Hees, and Mr. J. D. Clark.

Per s.s. Luchow from Hongkong, Miss Ward, and Mr. Selden.

Per s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo, Miss Eligh, Messrs. Scott and Swallow.

Per s.s. Poyang from Hankow, Mr. Franklin.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostok, Messrs. A. D. Black, C. R. Greenberg, P. Lofkin, W. R. Williams and E. Strom.

Per s.s. Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. F. Duncan, Mrs. Fitterman, Messrs. D. Lirin and R. J. Howard.

Per s.s. Kinling from Hankow, Mr. E. H. Colleyshaw.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

1945, November 1945.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment.)

Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road
On Saturday, the 8th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Bedroom sets, dining room sets,
drawing room sets complete,
also chairs, sofas, stoves, desks,
easy chairs, wardrobes, tables,
etc., etc.

ALSO
One Oliver Typewriter No. 5
Ten doz. Safety Razors.
" " Felt Hats.
and a long line of useful sundries
Now on View

Astor House Hotel

DANCE
and
SUPPER
will be given
TONIGHT AFTER
the
Lyceum Theatre
performance.

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER
The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.
SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
Phone 1095

NOTICE

THE Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited,
an American corporation, has
acquired from Mrs. Clarke the
business hitherto known as the
Kalee Hotel. The hotel will be
conducted under the old name
"Kalee," and no effort will be
spared by the new management to
make it the best and most up-to-
date hotel of its kind in the Far
East.

The Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited
Stirling Fessenden
E. H. Dunning
W. A. Reed
Directors.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID
ON DOUAI BY BRITISH

German Aerodrome Objective;
French Guns Search Out
Weak Spots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 6.—General Sir
Douglas Haig reports: On the southern
portion of the front, artillery was
more active than usual early this
morning (Wednesday). An attack on
one of our advanced posts, near
Maricourt, was driven off by rifle-fire.
A number of our aeroplanes made a
successful bomb raid on the enemy
aerodrome at Douai. A German
aeroplane dropped a few bombs on
Boulogne without doing any damage.
Paris, January 6.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday evening
stated: Our artillery severely damaged
the enemy works between Soissons and
Rheims and also searched the weak
points of the enemy front in the Cham-
pagne, wrecking their trenches and
blowing up ammunition depots.
The communiqué this afternoon
stated: An effective bombardment by
the French artillery in the Champagne
destroyed a number of German
trenches. There were some other
minor operations favorable to the
French.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..... 2
Clerks..... 42
Typists..... 2
Overseers..... 18
Stenographers..... 3
Watchmen..... 3
Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -LARGE, AIRY,
COMFORTABLE
FLAT FOR RENT

in heart of city
We have for rent, from
Febr. 1st, the second floor
of 73, Szechuen Road, at
present undergoing altera-
tions and redecoration.
This apartment is large, airy,
and one of the most comfort-
able in the downtown
district. Long lease if desired.
The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,

25, Kiangse Road
Telephone No. 2021

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of
the 3rd Year of the Chinese
Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified
that the third payment of interest
of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd
Year of the Chinese Republic
(1914) will fall due on the 31st
of December of this year. With
the exception of the detailed regula-
tions governing the payment of
interest of the said loan, which have
been published in the Government
Gazette and which have been printed
for the information of the
Public by all the establishments
authorised for the payment of
interest, the following important
points are hereby published for
general information:—

1. The date when the payment
of interest begins:
31st December, 1915.

2. The organs authorised for the
payment of interest:
a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
b. The Head and Branch
Offices of the Bank of China
and of the Bank of Com-
munications.
c. The reliable agents of the
above mentioned two banks.
d. All Maritime Customs
Offices.

3. The methods for the claiming
of interest:
The Public when claiming for
the interest must cut down the
matured coupons and proceed to
any of the above mentioned organs
with the said coupons. The said
organs after examining the said
coupons will then pay the interest
and retain the coupons so paid. But
the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and
of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut
down the coupons themselves, as
the said Bonds have to be examined
first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be
used as cash in payment of land tax.
The interest of the coupons is
expressed in terms of "big dollar"
and if it is required to be converted
into taels or copper cash, then the
rate of exchange for different
districts will be decided and posted
in conspicuous places by the various
Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read
over the detailed regulations
governing the payment of interest
which are obtainable at all authoris-
ed organs above mentioned.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
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Accountants..... 2
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Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872

Willard
The Big Noise
This idea of free battery inspection is
making an awful hit with motor car
owners. Better drive around and learn
its advantages.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

MASONIC CLUB "AT HOME"

THE Committee regret to announce
that the "At Home" has been
unavoidably postponed till Saturday,
the 29th instant.

All Members desirous of sub-
scribing are requested to notify the
Secretary as early as possible.
8108-J-8-15

UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

January 3rd to 8th, 1916.

Meetings each day from Monday
to Saturday, inclusive, in the
UNION CHURCH from 5.30 to
6.30 p.m. All are cordially invited.
Shanghai, December 31st, 1915.
8287

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in pursuance of
the respective provisions of Articles
IX and VIA of the Land Regula-
tions for the Foreign Settlement of
Shanghai, hereby give notice that
Thursday and Friday, January 20
and 21, are fixed upon for the
election of Councillors together
with the election, by registered
owners of land in the Settlement,
of a Land Commissioner for the
Municipal year 1916.

Nomination papers should be re-
turned to the Council Room not
later than 4 p.m. on January 13,
1916.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
G. BARJONA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Nether-
lands.
L. SCIELI,
Consul-General for Italy.
H. KNIPPING,
H. I. G. M's Consul-General.
EMILE NAAGIAR,
Gerant le Consulat-General de
France.
G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.
C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul in charge.
T. RAASCHOU,
Acting Consul-General for Nor-
way.
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul for Spain.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

8247

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The attention of the Public is
requested to Customs Notification
No. 838—published in the Daily
Returns of 6th January, 1916,
notifying an addition to the Rules
governing the importation of Arms
and Ammunition specially concern-
ing arms and ammunition at
present stored by foreigners and
carried by vessels for defence.

F. S. UNWIN.

Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.
8359

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.

REFRESHMENT CONTRACT.

A complete list of Tenderers,
together with the award, may be
seen on application to the Traffic
Manager's Office at Shanghai
North Station by all who submitted
a Tender for the above Contract.

By order,

A. C. CLEAR,

General Manager.

8360

COAL

AT REDUCED PRICES

Hongay Coal per ton \$23.00
Hard Coal " 20.50
House Coal No. 1 " 12.50
House Coal No. 2 " 12.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1 " 11.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2 " 11.00

Also every other variety of
Coals. Apply to Compradore
of the
Schantung-Eisenbahn
Gesellschaft
Telephone 1460 28, The Bund
7842

THE SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER
ESTATE, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Thursday the
6th to Monday the 10th day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

8272

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that
at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on 16th Decem-
ber, 1915, it was decided to pay
a third interim dividend of 10%,
equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on
the Capital of the Company, on
Monday, the 17th day of Janu-
ary, 1916, to those shareholders
on record on 10th January, 1916.
The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 10th to 17th January, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,

Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th December, 1916.
8108

Classified Advertisements

1 cent. a Word (Minimum Charge 20 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Esth. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

SITUATIONS VACANT

IMPORT SALESMAN Wanted
for Shanghai; one who
understands Hardware, Provisions,
Sundries, Piece-goods, Paints etc.
Excellent proposition for proper
man; moderate salary with share of
Profits; Sales Manager's position.
Must furnish references as to
character, ability etc. Neutral pre-
ferred; permanent position. Apply
to Box No. 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

8365-J-9

WANTED, for dress-making
department of good high-class firm,
two fitters for ladies' dresses.
Salary \$50 per month (with board
and lodging, with family). Good
situation for suitable person. Apply
to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.
8356-J-14

WANTED, male office assistant
and typist. Apply to Box 90, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8350-J-8

WANTED, Chinese clerk with
knowledge of accounts, must be
quick at figures; good references.
Apply in own handwriting, to Box
66, THE CHINA PRESS.
8308

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted
by lady. State terms to Box 72,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8319-J-14

GERMAN LADY wishes to give
German lessons. Apply to Box 77,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8324-J-9

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by
a young lady, experienced teacher
preferred. Please state terms, etc.
to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
8326-J-8

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted by
an American family of two. French
or Western district. Apply to Box
82, THE CHINA PRESS.
8328-J-9

WANTED, a six or seven-roomed,
furnished or unfurnished house;
preferably Western district. Apply,
stating rent, to Box 60, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8300-J-9

WANTED, a four-roomed house
in Western district. State price
and particulars to Box 65, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8307-J-8

DANCING

DANCING. Experienced teacher
will give lessons in Waltz, Hesta-
tion Waltz, One-step, Two-step,
and Fox Trot. Select evening
classes being formed. Apply to
Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.
8302-J-9

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, privately, contents of
attractively furnished house (4
rooms), in Western district. Rental
Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE
CHINA PRESS.
8381-J-15

WANTED, motor-boat or house-
boat for Chinese New Year, by
party of 3 or 4, for 4 days. Reply
E. L., Carter Road, 28.

FOR SALE, single-barrel hammer
gun, 12-bore, self ejector, first-class
condition, with 100 cartridges,
maker Stevens, Tals 25. Apply to
Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS.
8353-J-8

FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-
bred Japanese pups (Nagoya
Chins); male, seven months old,
female six months. Reasonable price
for the pair. To be seen at 35,
Boone Road.
8294-J-9

WANTED, piano; state price,
make and condition. Post Ex-
change, American Legation, Peking.
8354-J-11

FOR SALE. Sailing-Yacht "Ilse"
(late Embrun), in good condition,
with full accessories. Suitable for
4 persons and laodah, lying Nanking
Road Jetty, cash price 175 Taels.
Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.
8352-J-11

FOR SALE, one well-trained
pointer bitch, three years old;
reasonable price accepted. Apply to
Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
8348-J-8

FOR SALE. Excellent cross-
country pony for heavy weight,
splendid jumper. Apply to Box 81,
THE CHINA PRESS.
8297-J-12

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.